

## Forest arrest by farmer with shotgun

# Two-nation manhunt for IRA suspect

By MICHAEL BINYON and JAMIE DETTMER

A MANHUNT was under way last night in The Netherlands and Belgium for a suspected IRA terrorist as West Germany announced it will seek the extradition of Donna Maguire over possible involvement in the murder of a British soldier last year.

An elderly farmer and his son stumbled on Miss Maguire, aged 23, and two other suspected IRA terrorists during an apparent training session in woods near Belgium's border with The Netherlands.

The farmer, armed with a shotgun, held two of the suspects at bay until police arrived.

Miss Maguire was arrested by Belgian police, and another of the three was later arrested in The Netherlands. Police are now looking for the third.

Miss Maguire appeared amid heavy security in court in the Belgium town of Turnhout yesterday, charged with carrying a false American passport and of having criminal associations.

She was interrogated for two hours by Turnhout police, but apart from telling them that she had flown to Amsterdam from Dublin about two weeks ago and giving her name, she remained silent.

Miss Maguire is wanted in West Germany for questioning over the bombing of British Army of the Rhine barracks in Osnabrück on June 19 last year, and the murder on July 2 of Steve

Smith, a corporal, in Hanover. Anti-terrorist police across Europe have been searching for her since her release by Dublin's special criminal court four months ago.

Arrested on July 12 in Ireland, she was accused of carrying explosives for the IRA. Bonn appealed unsuccessfully for her extradition while she was in custody. She disappeared after her acquittal by the court last February.

Last night, a spokesman for West Germany's chief federal prosecutor said that Bonn would be seeking Miss Maguire's extradition.

Miss Maguire, who comes from Newry, Co Down, and the two other terrorist suspects were discovered on Saturday night apparently engaged in target practice in woods at Hoogstraten, a village near Turnhout. Mr Jean Voortman, aged 67, heard firing, took a shotgun and went with his son, Philippe, to investigate.

They discovered the three in a red Opel Kadet car with Dutch number-plates. The suspects, speaking in English, refused to give their identity, pretended they were tourists who had also heard shots, and drove off.

The Voortmans then found a freshly dug ditch of earth nearby concealing a large cache of arms. These included a Kalashnikov rifle, a box of bullets, a pistol and ammunition for other weapons. The father went to call the police, while the son stood guard. Shortly afterwards, he saw one of the men returning to the scene and fired a warning shot. The man disappeared into the bushes.

The father, together with a forester, meanwhile came across Miss Maguire and the other male terrorist and held them at gunpoint. When the police arrived, they were handcuffed and put in a van, but overpowered their guard and escaped. Miss Maguire was recaptured almost immediately by a policeman who wrestled her to the ground. The man fled on foot across the Dutch border and was later arrested near Breda, still in handcuffs.

Miss Maguire was found to have a false American passport in the name of Pamela Ann Shaul. The two men have not yet been identified. Miss Maguire is expected to appear in court again tomorrow and could be held a further 30 days before having to come before another court.

Mr Voortman said he and his son became suspicious when they first talked to the three suspected terrorists. "I

thought about it when they were speaking English," he said.

"I told my son that perhaps these people are from the IRA," he said, speaking on Sky News.

Willy Driessen, a Belgian police officer leading the investigation, said the police thought at first they were dealing with poachers. "It's not unusual to get shooting incidents in this part of Belgium because of poachers. We had not thought of terrorism."

Dutch police last night were waiting for a formal extradition application from Belgium before transferring the IRA suspect they arrested back across the border for interrogation.

The Dutch and Belgian police, who have been investigating a spate of IRA attacks recently, were yesterday delighted at the arrests. They have recently intensified their cross-border co-operation. Belgium, The Netherlands and West Germany will sign a landmark agreement tomorrow abolishing land frontiers between each other but stepping up police co-operation and giving each other's forces the right of hot pursuit up to ten kilometres (six miles) across the frontiers.

The IRA has been active in The Netherlands, using them as a base for operations against British troops in Germany. Two weeks ago they shot dead Michael Dillon-Lee, a major, in Dortmund. In Belgium, the last attack occurred on August 12 1988, when Richard Heakin, a sergeant major, was killed by six pistol shots at close range as his car, bearing distinctive army number plates, was on the way to Ostend.

Relatives of Miss Maguire in Newry are believed to have left the family home late on Saturday evening when news of her arrest came through from Belgium. The house was empty yesterday.

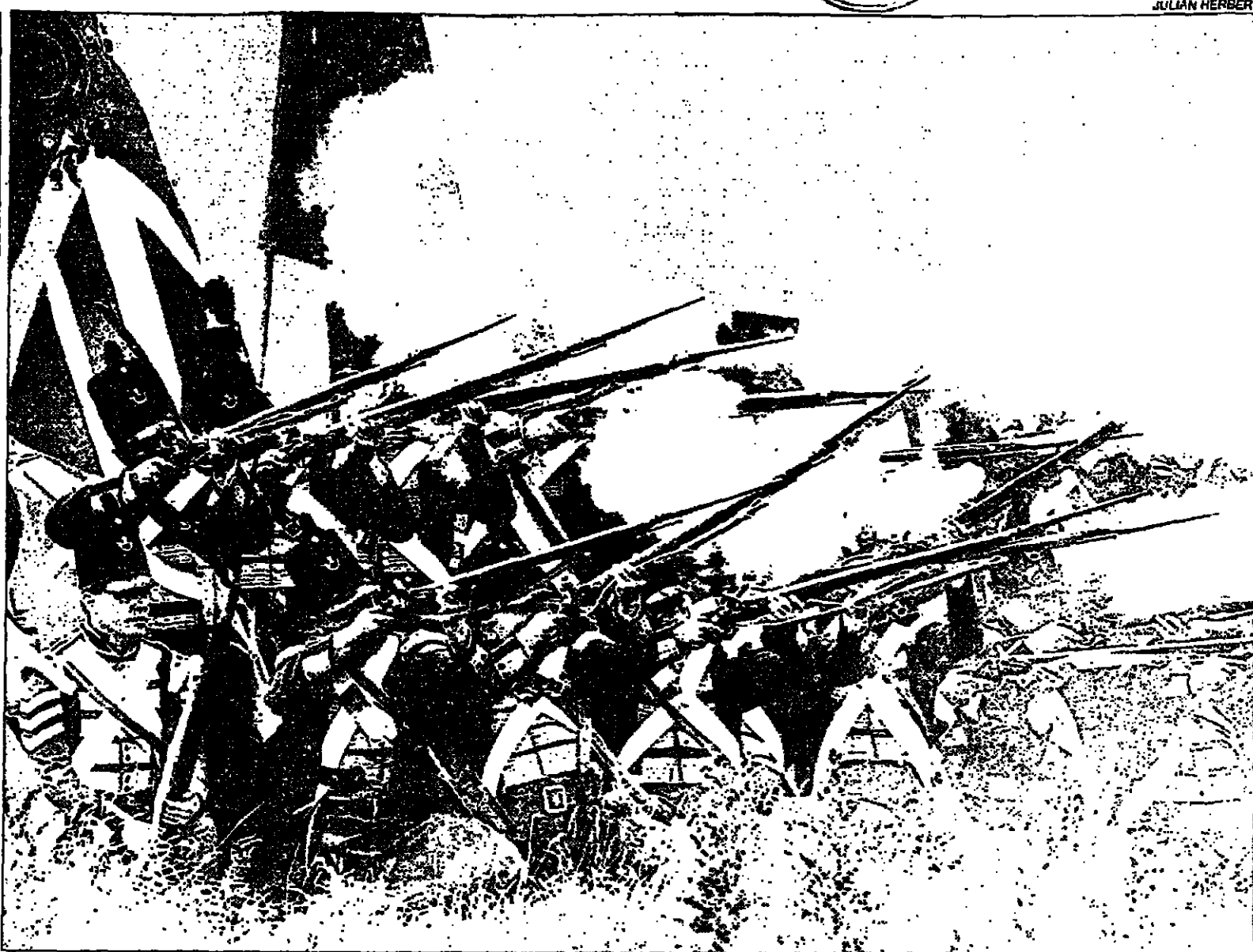
● Body identified: The body of the widow of Thomas Niedermayer, the West German executive and honorary consul in Belfast who died shortly after being abducted by the IRA in 1973, has been positively identified by her daughter after being washed up on a beach at Greystones, County Wicklow in the Irish Republic last Thursday.

Ingeborg Niedermayer, aged 62, is believed to have walked into the sea and drowned the day before she was due to have left a hotel at Bray. The Garda said that no crime is suspected.

IRA training, page 2



Donna Maguire after her arrest in Belgium yesterday



The thin red line of English riflemen opens fire on the French in a 175th anniversary re-enactment in Belgium of the Battle of Waterloo. Page 24

## Signs 'not good' for English club ban

From JOHN GOODBODY IN CAGLIARI

AMID allegations of police brutality from the Football Supporters' Association, Colin Moynihan, the sports minister yesterday condemned the latest outburst of hooliganism by England followers.

In Genoa, Lennart Johansson, the president of UEFA, football's European governing body, said the signs were not good for English clubs next season to re-enter the three European competitions from which they were banned after the Heysel stadium disaster.

Mr Moynihan was reacting to the violence before England's game against The Netherlands on Saturday, when a group of supporters threw stones and other missiles at the Sardinian police, who responded by firing tear gas and allegedly shooting into the air.

Two police officers were slightly injured. The only English supporter detained in hospital was Neil Eberton, aged 22, from Liverpool, who had a broken leg.

Mr Moynihan described the incident as orchestrated, and said it was "a sickening reflection that a mindless minority of thugs can bring English football into international disrepute. I am grateful to the police for their swift, tough, and decisive action, which defused this situation."

The minister pointed out that more than 14,000 English and Dutch supporters had enjoyed a trouble-free and exciting match at the ground.

Only six English supporters were arrested after the incident, which began when a march of about six hundred people, for which the authorities had given permission, was stopped by a police roadblock set up to prevent English meeting Dutch supporters.

● In a Group F match in Palermo yesterday, Ireland and Egypt drew 0-0. All four countries in the group, England, Holland, Egypt and Ireland, now have two points from two games.

Sport, pages 40, 41 and 46

## New anti-government protest in Bucharest

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BUCHAREST

A SMALL group of protesters last night staged an illegal anti-government demonstration in the centre of Bucharest, prompting fears of more violence following last week's clashes in which six people were killed and more than 400 injured.

Within minutes of the demonstrators beginning to chant slogans in University Square, the area which was cleared of a 53-day demonstration last week, there were scuffles between protesters and supporters of the ruling National Salvation Front.

Sitting on the spot where mobs of pro-government miners beat anyone suspected of being against the front, between 50 and 100 protesters of the December 21st Association vowed to stay until removed. The association takes its name from the day the revolution against Ceausescu began in earnest.

Hundreds of onlookers and a squad of helpless-looking soldiers in combat uniform kept a distance from the noisy demonstration. The protesters, many of whom were

among those removed last Wednesday, jeered: "The miners are not here any more", and "The miners are the cancer and Aids of our society."

The demonstration posed a dilemma for the president on the eve of his scheduled inauguration, already once postponed because of the country's instability. The action taken by the miners has earned Romania wide international condemnation and threatened it with isolation.

"Better dead than communist," the demonstrators sang. The protest followed Mr Iliescu's pledge to establish a new national guard of shock troops to prevent illegal demonstrations.

One demonstrator, Victoria Andrei, a student aged 23 said: "We have come back to the square because we do not want Romania to be communist. Of course we are afraid of the miners, but they cannot stop us saying what we believe when they are not here. We demonstrated tonight because Mr Iliescu is due to be inaugurated as president and

we felt this was our last free day."

Miss Andrei and her fellow protesters, said they intended to stay the night on their illegal vigil and continue it. At one stage, the protesters shouted: "Do not worry Ceausescu, Iliescu is your friend!"

Another demonstrator said: "If soldiers and police remove us now we will come back again. We will keep coming back to show that we do not want to live under the communists any more."

By 8 pm, the streets of the capital were once again echoing with the cry of "Jos Iliescu" (down with Iliescu). ●TIMISOARA: Thousands of people gathered in prayer here yesterday, after a demonstration on the sixth-month anniversary of Romania's revolution was cancelled (Catherine Adams writes)

Anti-government protesters called off the demonstration fearing it would be used as an excuse to bring in miners to restore law and order.

Cypriotes attacked, page 10  
Photograph, page 10

## 'Hostel' plan for homeless

By ROBIN OAKLEY

THE Government this week will announce a plan designed to clear the homeless from the streets of London and other cities.

Michael Spicer, the housing minister, will announce the spending of several million pounds in an effort to end what has become a talking point among visitors to Britain and a deep political embarrassment to a Government claiming to have turned around the British economy.

The money will be spent on a programme providing clean but simple living quarters in a variety of buildings, such as church halls and former hospital accommodation, offering shelter, warmth and sanitation for single homeless. Sexes and age groups will be kept apart. After pilot schemes in London, the plan will be extended to Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow where concentrations of the homeless are also beginning to be seen on the streets.

Political significance, page 4

## Group in threat to split Soviet party

From MARY DELEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE Democratic Platform group, a small reformist faction within the Soviet Communist Party, decided yesterday to set up a separate political party if its demands for change in the party were not met. The decision was taken after two days of heated debate which heard calls for charges to be brought against communist leaders for having brought the country close to collapse.

The prospect of an outright split in the Party at next month's congress, however, seemed to recede as factions and subfactions emerged within the Democratic Platform that will make a united inner-party opposition hard, if not impossible, to achieve.

More than a thousand representatives of the Democratic Platform from all over

the Soviet Union had spent the weekend at one of Moscow's largest cinemas finalising their tactics for the 28th Communist Party congress which opens on July 2. Previous Platform meetings have had a clandestine feel to them, but information about this meeting was disseminated well in advance. The cinema was identified with a big hoarding outside saying "Plenary meeting of the Democratic Platform" and the conference was covered by the Soviet media.

The Marxist Platform, which espouses traditional ideological views and is believed to have been created as a foil to the Democratic Platform, was meanwhile

Continued on page 24, col 1  
Moscow commentary, page 10

## INSIDE

### Jaguar takes top places

In a weekend of top sporting events Jaguar took first and second places in the Le Mans 24 hours race in France yesterday. Third place went to an all-British team in a Porsche.

At the Queen's Club, London, yesterday Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) overwhelmed Boris Becker (West Germany) 6-3 6-2 to retain the Stella Artois title. Page 45  
In Las Vegas, on Saturday night, Mike Tyson, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, beat Henry Tillman in the first round and, on the same bill, George Foreman, aged 42, won his 22nd successive fight since his comeback. Page 38

### Poll tax review

A plan to strengthen individual safeguards against sharp rises in community charge bills next year is a front runner in a review by the cabinet of the poll tax operation. Page 2

### New agency site

Denmark is likely to be chosen for the new European Environment Agency and Britain's application to site the new institution at Cambridge looks set to fail. The location will be discussed by EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg today. Page 24

### High earner

A director of Porton International earned £450,000 last year. The company lost £6.8 million on sales of £15.5 million during the year but the director becomes one of the 50 highest-paid board members in Britain. Page 25

### Welsh success

Wales has the highest regional concentration of Japanese manufacturing investment in Europe with 9,700 employed by 37 companies. A special report examines the continuing Japanese presence in South Wales. Pages 35-37

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## For barristers, crime does not pay so much

By FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

IF THEY specialise in commercial work, successful barristers at the top of their profession are earning £300,000 to £600,000 a year or more. Those doing criminal work gross £100,000, according to a new guide, published today. The survey seeks to lift the veil on such sensitive legal secrets as lawyers' earnings and to help the public understand the workings of the legal profession and the cost of going to law.

The guide is published by Chambers and Partners, a legal recruitment agency, and its aim is to cover the thousand biggest law firms in England and Wales as well as all barristers' chambers. It for the first time gives a list of lawyers by expertise, so that specialists can be found on anything

from civil liberties to banking, from shipping to intellectual property.

Mr Michael Chambers, director, said: "Most existing guides are for the legal profession. This is aimed at being a user-friendly directory for the public, so someone can find a criminal expert in Cheltenham, or a shipping firm in South London."

Information on the potential earnings of reasonably successful barristers has been supplied in confidence by barristers' clerks, and reveals a wide disparity in gross earnings at the Bar. In the early years, those doing a pupillage at the criminal Bar will earn £1,000 to £3,000 a year and those at the commercial Bar £10,000 to £17,000. By the time they have been qualified for ten years, the gap is more marked, with criminal barristers earning £40,000 to £50,000 gross, their

commercial brothers £70,000 to £200,000.

The survey also gives average salary levels for assistant solicitors up to five years qualified, after which many of them become partners. Earnings range from £24,500 for those in the City qualified one year to £42,000 for City lawyers qualified five years. At the bottom of the scale, solicitors in the north and the Lake District qualified one year earn £14,750 on average and £23,750 after five years.

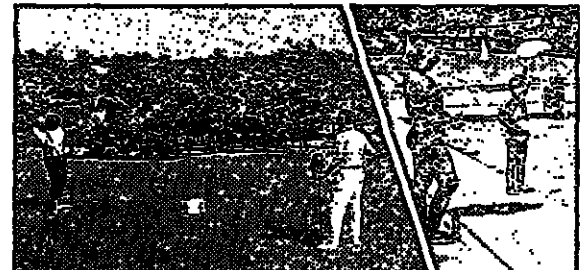
Mr Chambers estimates that, once solicitors become partners, their earnings in big City firms soar to well over £300,000 a year for senior partners, and to £200,000 to £300,000 for middle-ranking partners in big firms or for senior partners in medium-sized firms. Again, those in small provincial firms or doing legal aid or

general practice are at the other end of the spectrum, and partners could be on less than £20,000 a year, he estimates.

About the costs of going to law, the guide warns that a complex medical negligence claim could cost £1,500 to £2,000 just to issue the writ. A quite simple claim for damages of £3,000, settled just before or after the issuing of a writ, can cost some £300 to £400. If it goes to trial, it will probably cost £2,000 or more.

The guide also shows a marked difference in the earnings of men and women. Based on figures for 1989, it says male assistant solicitors earn on average some 9 per cent more than their female counterparts, although salary levels in the City are almost equal. Single women tend to earn more than married women.

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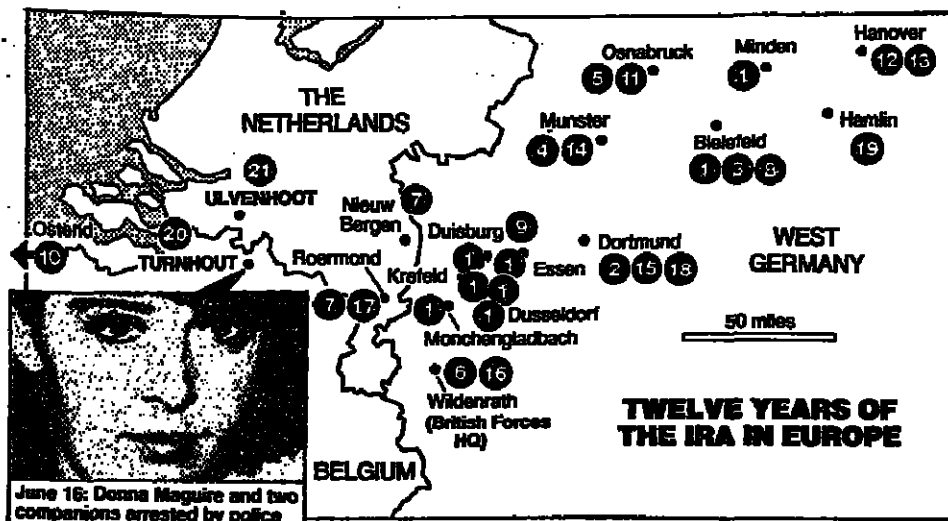
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# European police forces co-operate in fight against terrorism



TWELVE YEARS OF THE IRA IN EUROPE

1 (1978) Eight bombs explode at army bases, little damage; 2 (1978) Bombs explode outside officers' mess, no injuries; 3 (1980) Army colonel dies from gunshot wounds; 4 (1980) Military policeman injured in gunfire; 5 (1980) Soldier hit six times while jogging, superficial wounds; 6 (1987) Thirty people injured by 300lb car bomb; 7 (1988) Three RAF servicemen die in bomb and gun attacks; 8 (1988) Car bomb defused at barracks; 9 (1988) Nine soldiers injured in bomb attack; 10 (1988) British soldier shot dead on Ostend; 11 (1989) Bomb attack on barracks; 12 (1989) Car bomb kills soldier; 13 (1989) Bomb discovered under service-man's car; 14 (1989) Two off-duty soldiers shot; 15 (1989) British soldier's wife killed; 16 (1989) RAF corporal and baby killed in shooting; 17 (1990) Two Australians shot dead in Roermond (May 27); 18 (1990) Major Dillon-Lee shot dead in Dortmund; 19 (1990) Royal Engineers building on banks of the Weser blown up; 20 (1990) Donna Maguire and two suspected IRA members arrested; one escapes; 21 (1990) Escaped suspected IRA member arrested.

THE quick response by Dutch police to a request from colleagues in Belgium on Saturday night for help in arresting a suspected IRA terrorist who had escaped across the border has been greeted as an example of how well European forces are co-operating in the fight against terrorism.

Within two hours of a telephone alert, Dutch police had picked up the man at Ulvenhout, in the Netherlands. Yesterday, both police forces were in close contact in the search for the third suspected terrorist. Copies of Donna Maguire's fingerprints, taken by Belgian police, were quickly sent to the Garda Síochána in Dublin and to the BKA in West Germany.

Interior ministers across the European Community are fully aware that the latest IRA bombing and shooting campaign against British bases and army personnel in West Germany and the Netherlands represents the most serious terrorist threat on the continent since the wave of anarchist class warfare of the 1970s. European police forces were found wanting in the face of the urban terrorism of the Red Army Faction in West Germany and the Red Brigades in Italy.

The IRA challenge is, in some ways, greater. As customs and immigration checks in the European Community (EC) become more relaxed due to increased economic integration, Irish republican terrorists find it easier to move across borders.

Last April, Herr Hans-Ludwig Zachert, the head of West Germany's Federal Police, warned that a single Europe would make his country an even more tempting target for the IRA and other terrorist groups. IRA units have exploited this openness, striking at British bases and personnel and escaping in minutes across a border.

Police hunting the killers of Major Michael Dillon-Lee, shot dead in Dortmund, West Germany, believe the weapon used in the attack was removed from an arms cache buried in the Limburg area of the Netherlands.

Fourteen attacks have been carried out by the IRA in Europe since late 1987. In all, nine servicemen and four civilians have been killed, and 40 soldiers injured, in the attacks. Sophisticated weaponry and explosives were used, including the Czech-

made and Libyan-supplied Semtex. Security experts believe the Provisional IRA has also honed its logistical operation, and overcome many of the difficulties it experienced in the past in setting-up, funding and supplying active service units.

Links between the units and the IRA's GHQ Staff in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic are probably now kept to a minimum, to avoid surveillance by British intelligence and the Irish Special Branch. A complex cell structure has clearly been established.

Different units are responsible for different aspects of an operation. One cell is likely to be involved only in reconnaissance, another in supplying weaponry, and yet another in planting bombs and pulling triggers.

That structure makes it difficult for the police to exploit a breakthrough to the maximum. Arrested terrorists would not know much apart from their own roles.

because they have clean records. While the active service units operating in Europe may well be staffed by young republicans, security sources suggest they are being directed by two very experienced senior IRA men. One of them is believed to be a terrorist who was at the forefront of the IRA's bombing campaign in Britain in the early 1970s.

In response, European police forces have increased their co-operation. Last week, two senior Dutch officers went to Belfast for consultations with the Royal Ulster Constabulary. European Community interior ministers who met in Dublin last week agreed to streamline the exchange of information on terrorist groups, including the establishment of a European Common Information System. This will involve setting up a database.

In spite of months of co-operation between European police forces, the breakthroughs against the IRA on the continent and in Britain have been accidental. The arms find in Clapham in December 1988 came about because a car thief disturbed a terrorist. The arrests at the weekend in Belgium and Holland only happened because of a vigilant, brave farmer.

## Cabinet favours individual help to ease poll tax

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND PHILIP WEBSTER

A PLAN to strengthen individual safeguards against sharp rises in poll tax bills next year has emerged as a front runner in the cabinet's review of the community charge.

Ministers are close to agreement that the emergency transitional relief scheme announced last autumn will now last longer than the three years originally planned. About 7.5 million people are eligible for help from the scheme.

In a move which would address the widespread criticisms by Conservative backbenchers of the existing scheme, the group of ministers — led by Margaret Thatcher — is also considering basing relief on what councils actually spend rather than on Whitehall calculations of what they should spend.

Ministers admit that such a change would be expensive and bring large numbers of additional people within the scope of the relief. They are attracted to the idea of reinforcing the transitional relief scheme because it offers a certain way of channelling money into the pockets of charge payers and not council coffers.

That has been at the heart of the unresolved argument within the committee over

whether wider poll tax capping powers, believed to be favoured by the prime minister, are needed to ensure that any additional money granted by the Treasury this year go to charge payers.

Nicholas Ridley, the trade and industry secretary, is among the senior ministers who have argued against an extension of capping on the grounds that it runs counter to the principle of accountability on which the poll tax is based.

The scheme was initially introduced to soften the impact of the poll tax on people living in low-rated properties, many of which are to be found in key Tory marginals in the north of England.

At a cost of £300 million this year, it guaranteed that no one would have to pay more than £3 a week extra in poll tax provided that the council did not exceed its community charge for standard spending.

But with many local authorities breaching these ceilings, the impact of the relief has been blunted, to the dismay of many Conservative MPs.

The scheme is planned to cost £230 million in 1991-92 and £180 million in 1992-93, a total of £710 million over three years, and would then be ended. The intention was that

the amount of relief granted to an individual this year would be reduced by £13 a year next year and by £26 in the following one. However, ministers are now likely to ensure that the scheme will be unwound more slowly.

Under the present scheme someone with a rates bill of £200 a year living in an area where the community charge for standard spending was £400 would have to pay £356 (£200 plus 52 x £3) and would so qualify for transitional relief of £44. But if the actual poll tax was £500 the final bill would be £100 higher at £456.

Reports that ministers intend to introduce local referendums to curb council spending were given a cool reception yesterday by sources close to the review.

Differences within the cabinet over the way the government is handling the community charge review and entry into the European exchange-rate mechanism are also seen by Conservative MPs as being crucial to the timing of the next election.

Hard-pressed local authorities are having to double staff to cope with poll tax collection and to offer high salaries to attract employees with computing and financial skills to administer the system (Tim Jones writes).

A survey published today by Incomes Data Services, the pay monitoring group, shows that in spite of higher salaries, local authorities are still facing difficulties recruiting staff.

## Ireland no longer IRA training ground

THE IRA is finding it increasingly difficult to train recruits in the use of weapons anywhere in Ireland (Jamie Dettmer writes).

Security forces in the Republic of Ireland have had a string of successes in uncovering IRA arms dumps and training areas. Improved co-operation between the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Garda Síochána since the Anglo-Irish Agreement has hindered the IRA in moving arms and personnel. Increased surveillance by British and Irish security forces has also meant that the IRA has to be more cautious in its use of "safe" houses south of the border, further undermining the training of recruits in bomb making.

In January 1988, Irish police made a big find on the remote Inishowen peninsula in Co Donegal, an area ideal for hiding weapons and for training. Later that year, they discovered a disused mine shaft on the Carlow/Laois border that was being used for IRA training exercises. Police found spent cartridges from various weapons, including a heavy machinegun, and a fully assembled rocket, two hand-made grenades and stocks of ammunition.

The restrictions placed on training might go some way to explain why Miss Donna Maguire and her two companions seemed to be involved in a training exercise when they were arrested. The police at Turnhout said that the three suspect terrorists seemed to be engaged in target practice. Security experts believe that it was a training session. The



Jean Voortman and his son, Philip, who discovered the three IRA suspects on their estate in Belgium

IRA might also be giving on-the-job training to young recruits believed to be active in Britain. According to a police source, instructions on how to plant anti-personnel car bombs were found in an IRA arms dump in Clapham, south London, in December 1988. Similar instructions were found in a dump near Harrogate last year.

RUC sources believe that Miss Maguire, from Newry, Co Down, is a relatively inexperienced republican. She

was prosecuted in February on anti-terrorist charges, before the Special Criminal Court in Dublin after being arrested last July in a routine customs check. The three judges were told that she and a companion, Leonard Hardy, aged 28, were arrested at Rosslare, Co Wexford, after arriving on a ferry from Cherbourg. They were charged with unlawful possession of explosive substances, including a quantity of sodium chlorate and 10 mercury-tilt switches of the

type used in IRA anti-personnel car bombs. During a bail application, a senior Irish police officer alleged they were part of an IRA unit operating on the continent last summer. Photographs of British army bases in West Germany were found in a jacket Hardy was carrying. Both were using false American passports. The judges were told that lists of guns, ammunition and bomb-making equipment were found in Miss Maguire's

handbag. Hardy was jailed for five years but Miss Maguire was freed. Mr Justice Liam Hamilton said: "There is no evidence that she knew that Mr Hardy had possession of these articles. Consequently, the court has a reasonable doubt." Senior police sources in Ireland said last night that Miss Maguire's re-emergence in Belgium just four months after her acquittal might mean that the IRA is experiencing a shortage of young recruits.

from The Mouth of The Lough.



## EXCISED FROM THE RECORD: AN APOLOGY.

EVER SINCE the dark and fusty old days when pot stills were about as legal as pot and the taxman came with the axeman, the excise has been the bane of the humble Highlander's existence.

The excise man has always demanded his pound of flesh.

A half century or so ago, however, it seemed that he also required his gallon of whisky.

One notorious Hogmanay night, or so the story goes, a HIGH OFFICIAL of the Crown was duly apprehended in the very act of spiriting away two large pails brimming over with Aberlour Ten Year Old Single Malt.

A recent public airing of the above allegation has clearly caused no small measure of embarrassment in official circles.

Almost at once, a herald was sent hotfoot from Aberdeen, his brow laden with rebuke and his letter laden with Her Majesty's crests.

With trembling fingers, distillery manager Mr. Ian Mitchell gingerly grasped the nettle. And so cowed was he that the ominous missive still stands unopened on his mantleshaft.

Knowing the revenue of old, Mr. Mitchell is all too well aware that his 'cum dividends could be confiscated by deep-discount bonds', and, should the worst come to the worst, that 'scrip issues might be employed in the indexation of his grassums'.

It is at Mr. Mitchell's urgent behest, then, that we print this humble apology.

Along with our fervent desire that the entire scurrilous tale be excised from the record.

ABERLOUR  
10 YEARS OLD  
SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT

## Heath attacks Channel decision

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

EDWARD Heath, the former Conservative prime minister, yesterday attacked the government's "disastrous" decision not to fund the Channel tunnel rail link, lambasted the "disgraceful" poll tax and described Britain as "marginalised" in the European Community.

In another development, Lord Whitelaw, the former deputy prime minister, put himself in unusual public disagreement with Mrs Thatcher by calling for the abandonment of the bill authorising prosecutions

against suspected war criminals. Mrs Thatcher is determined to push the measure through in spite of opposition from the Lords. But in an interview on BBC television's *Westminster Week* programme, Lord Whitelaw said: "We've asked the government to think again. I am not a member of the government now. If I were a member of the government, I would say, 'For goodness sake, don't do any more about it.'"

Mr Heath's strictures were also directed at the government's handling of the economy. He said on TV-AM: "I think, after we have had 11 years in Government, where are we? We are just about hitting 10% inflation, without having the worldwide pressures which we had to deal with in the 1970s."

On the Channel link, he said: "Here we are, out of date again. We are behind on railways, roads and on so many different aspects of life, because the whole attitude is, 'we cannot do that, we cannot afford to do that.'"

Bernard Levin, page 12

## Kinnock calls senior MPs to poll meeting

NEIL Kinnock is to call Labour's shadow cabinet to a special two-day meeting at the end of July to prepare the party for a possible general election next year. In an important interview on BBC television's *Panorama* tonight, he is expected to spell out Labour's priorities if it gets into government (Philip Webster writes).

The intensification of election planning has come amid clear indications of a debate within the cabinet over the timing of the election. It follows a presentation to the

## Inquiry on car park firm 'spy'

The woman at the centre of an alleged industrial espionage plot involving National Car Parks, one of Britain's biggest private companies, is to be interviewed by police today (Mark Souster writes).

Jane Turpin, a former army officer, is expected to give details of her role while working at Europarks, NCP's rival, for four months last year.

According to *The Sunday Times*, Miss Turpin, aged 30, passed on important and sensitive commercial information about Europarks, having infiltrated the company as a personal assistant to the chairman. It is claimed that she was employed by KAS, run by the founder of the SAS, on behalf of NCP, which had retained the company to carry out industrial spying.

## Meat firm attack

Police in Portsmouth have dealt with a bottle filled with petrol found taped to the exhaust pipe of a van owned by company linked to the meat trade. The explosive device was found by firemen called to fire in another van, believed to have been started by a similar device.

## Woman stabbed

A Spanish woman had her tongue cut to stop her talking before being stabbed in the thigh and kidneys between midnight and 1am yesterday morning near Parsons Green tube station, west London. The police have asked for anyone with information to telephone 081 742-6400/24.

## Tennis all-clear

A safety certificate will today be issued for the grounds of the All England Club, where the Wimbledon tennis championships are held. The safety demands have cut capacity by 30,000, and for the first time the club cannot guarantee that everyone who queues outside will get in.

## Greenpeace criticises ozone treaty

THE ozone hole over the Antarctic is likely to grow larger, with another emerging over the Arctic, if signatory nations to the Montreal Protocol, an agreement to limit ozone destruction, approve the treaty in London next week (Nick Nuttall writes).

Greenpeace claim that instead of curbing the use of ozone destructive chemicals, which include refrigerant and foam substances

chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), the 1990 draft will allow nations to increase use of ozone-destructive chemicals by 50 per cent from 16 million to 24 million tonnes by the year 2000, the date when it will be phased out.

Greenpeace also say that a range of other ozone-hazardous chemicals are to be exempted from the updated Protocol, which will be debated by 56 nations in London.

Ita Dahl, representing the CFC countries, was organised by Padraig Flynn, the Irish environment minister. The European environment commissioner, Carlo Ripa di Meana, said: "We are talking about the survival and health of our continent. The problems that have been described are horrendous and far beyond our forecasts."

Mr Trippier said that the accounts given were "staggering". He said: "The eastern European ministers have been incredibly frank."

Their background may have accounted for their openness. This time last year, several of them were dissidents. Czechoslovakia's minister, Mr Josef Vavrousek, a 46-year-old mechanical engineer who was a member of Vaclav Havel's circle and one of the founders of Civic Forum, told EC

Leading article, page 13



# Teach facts of history, not theory, say parents

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

CHILDREN should be taught and tested on the facts of history, according to a poll of parents published by a history pressure group today. The survey of 1,000 parents was carried out by Gallup for the History Curriculum Association.

The survey is published as John MacGregor, education secretary, considers advice from the Schools Examination and Assessment Council on how the new history curriculum should be examined. The final report of the history working group said it was impossible to test facts alone

and recommended that children be tested on their understanding of historical events in such a way that satisfactory answers could be given only if they had a clear knowledge of supporting facts.

The poll found that 31 per cent of parents gave most importance to "knowing about what happened in the past", compared with 27 per cent of parents who believed "understanding the idea of cause, effect and change" was of prime importance in history lessons.

Christopher McGovern, a director of the association, who lost his job as a history teacher after insisting that the GCSE did not properly examine pupils' knowledge of history, said the survey provided further support for its campaign to have historical knowledge included for testing in the national curriculum.

The association wants children to be given some credit for the amount of knowledge they have. In a test question on the second world war, for example, a child would be awarded extra marks for the amount of extra relevant knowledge in the answer.

## Heads to turn down minister's pay plan

PROPOSALS by the government to restore negotiating rights to teachers in England and Wales will be rejected today by leaders representing 5,000 heads and deputies in secondary schools (David Tytler writes).

The Secondary Heads Association will tell John MacGregor, the education secretary, that it favours an independent advisory body for all heads and teachers, similar to the Interim Advisory Committee on Pay which has been setting salary scales for the past three years within government limits.

Mr MacGregor wants the new machinery set up for the 1991-92 settlement, but the association maintains that will not be possible, given the differences between unions.

The association says: "If it was free from predetermined limits on the cost, the interim committee could use its experience, knowledge and judgement to establish a satisfactory base from which to move forward."

The association recommends that an independent committee should be set up for an initial trial period of say, three years, to take over from the interim committee for 1992-93. Unlike the 30,000-member National Association of Head Teachers, secondary heads are against separate negotiating machinery for heads and deputies, nor "would it favour distinctions between the profession like those taken for granted between doctors and nurses".

Mr MacGregor believes that it would be difficult to secure agreements for an independent pay review body and favours direct negotiations with local authorities.

The government also comes under attack today from the Labour party which accuses it of ignoring the impact on teacher jobs of the Local Management of Schools.

Education, Pages 16-17

## Eva Turner, star of opera, dies aged 98

DAME Eva Turner, Britain's first international opera star, has died, it was disclosed yesterday. She was 98.

A relative said that Dame Eva fractured a hip about three months ago and had died in the Devonshire Hospital, Marylebone, London, on Saturday.

Dame Eva's vibrant and powerful voice made her a leading dramatic soprano and an instant hit with opera-goers

throughout Europe and America. She will be best remembered in the title role in Puccini's *Turandot*.

In 1950, she left the stage to become a professor of voice at Oklahoma University. Nine years later she returned to Britain where she helped young singers. She stopped giving tuition only recently.

Obituary, page 14  
Arts, page 21

## At last a home for Cambridge classics after six centuries

By PHILIP HOWARD

CAMBRIDGE University inaugurated a building for its classics faculty over the weekend. Since they have been teaching classics at Cambridge for six centuries, and have had their Regius Professor of Greek since 1540, one would have thought that what some might consider England's junior university would have got round to having a building for doing it in before now.

Because of the collegiate system, however, it has not felt the need until the recent centralisation of university teaching. Oxford has been even slower, and is now following in Cambridge's footsteps. The university is about to launch an appeal for its own classics building.

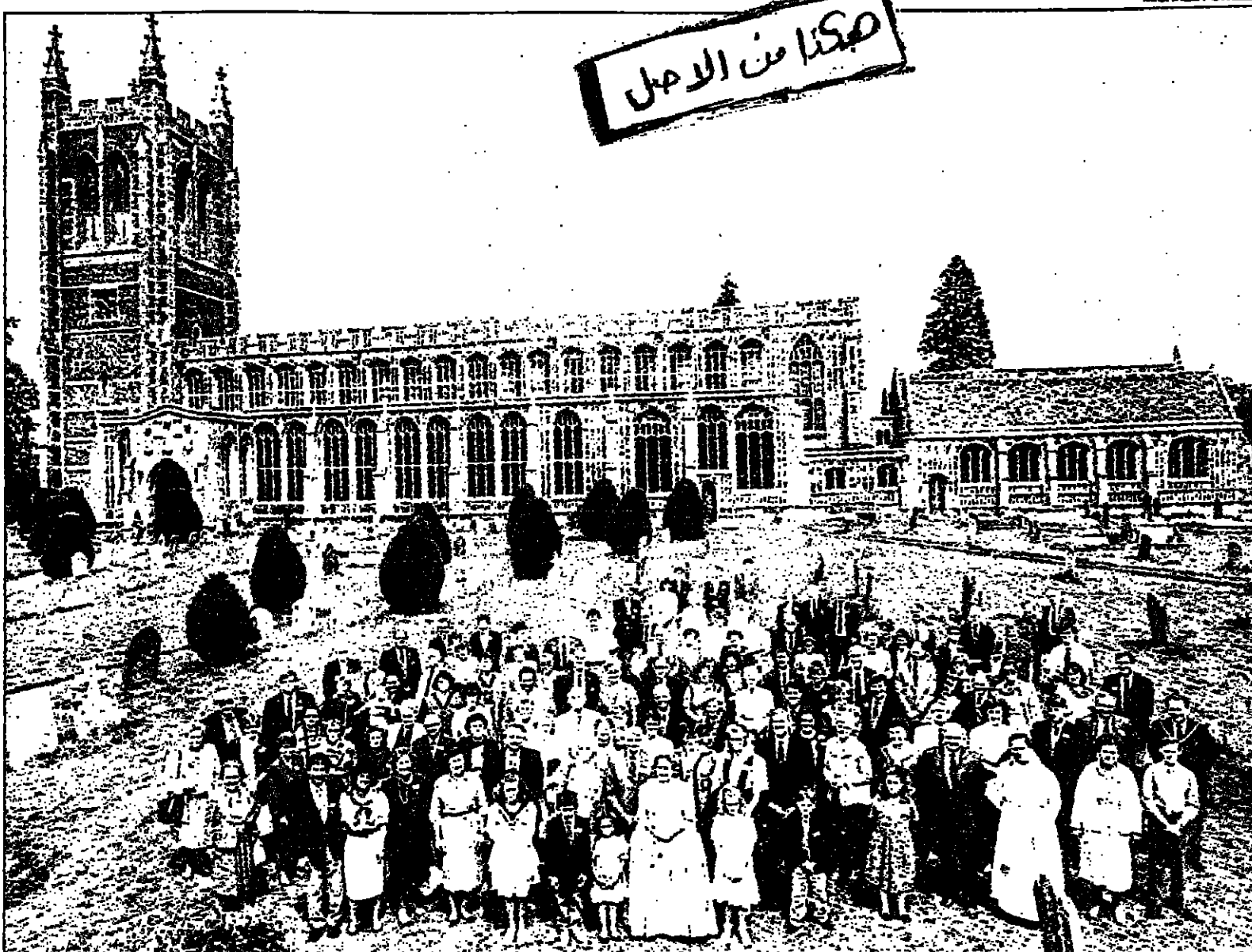
Externally, the large building beside the Lady Mitchell Hall, opposite Newnham, gives intimations of the breeze-block, neo-Brutalist style. Once inside, however, the largest classics building in Britain is handsome and beautifully appointed to

present the famous strengths of Cambridge classics. It has a large sculpture gallery displaying a majestic series of busts, and the world's greatest collection of casts illustrating the history of Greek and Roman sculpture, some of them painted in their original gaudy colours.

The museum has invented a lucrative sideline in flogging replicas of some of the noblest sculptures made by man. It was doing a roaring trade to the cognoscenti and illuminati yesterday.

The lecture halls, library, seminar rooms, and clusters of computer terminals would amaze previous generations who read the classical Tripos. Dr James Diggle of Queen's, reader in Greek and Latin at Cambridge and chairman of the faculty, said: "Today we are demonstrating to a wide audience our conviction that in Cambridge the future of the classics is secure."

In an inaugural address, Professor Myles Burnyeat of



NOSTALGIA and introductions are figuring prominently in Long Melford in Suffolk as 126 descendants of a 17th-century Suffolk man spend five days getting to know the little village he left to make his fortune in America.

The offspring of William Clopton have donated about \$25,000 for the repair and refurbishment of the Clopton Chapel, which was re-dedicated yesterday. This remnant comes more than 500 years after their ancestor built the Holy Trinity Church.

John Clopton was the sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk during the Wars of the Roses and spent some time in the Tower of London, but was released in one piece.

The family has ancestral links with the nearby Kentwell Hall and Castings Hall at Groton, and with Bury St Edmunds, where 12

Clopton ancestors were among the barons who forced King John to sign the Magna Carta. The original Clopton was the son of a Frenchman, William Peché, a companion in arms with William the Conqueror and cousin of Richard, the Earl of Gloucester. In keeping with many immigrant Frenchmen of the period, he took an English name and is listed in the Domesday Book as holding land in Suffolk.

More than 500 people have been traced as descendants of a William Clopton, believed to be an only son who emigrated to America in about 1670 and settled in the southern states. His substantial British estate was sold and divided among his children on his death. Most of the proceeds were eventually lost in the American Civil War.

## Wind energy hope

BRITAIN'S wind energy programme might yet be saved from collapse after a last-minute formula worked out by the energy department.

Under the scheme, groups which have applied to generate electricity from wind, one of the most promising sources of clean power, are likely to be paid up to a third more for their electricity than had originally been planned. As a result, scores of wind

energy schemes, which had appeared doomed after a European Commission decision in March to approve Britain's revised electricity plan, might again be economically viable.

The new price, possibly as high as 9½pence a kilowatt-hour, is expected to be announced within two months when it is disclosed how many renewable energy projects have been approved.

## Aboriginal skulls are returned

By RUTH GLEDHILL

THREE British museums are returning seven Aboriginal warrior skulls and the amputated penis of an Aboriginal warrior for ritual burial in Australia.

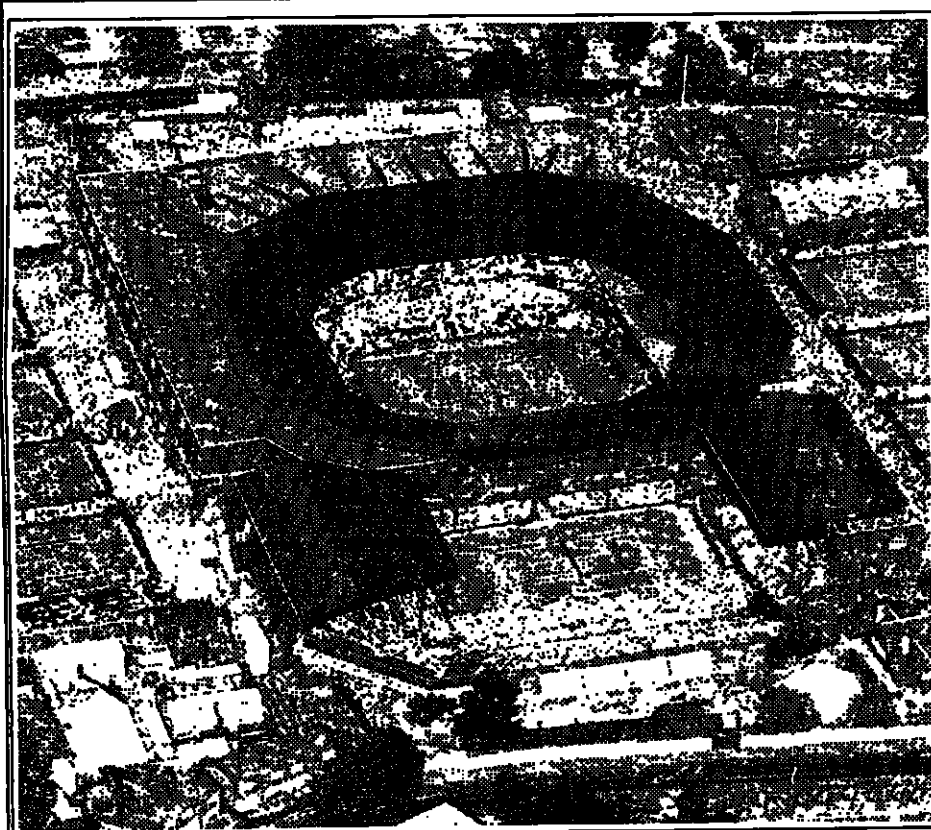
The remains, to be flown out of Gatwick today, represent a fraction of the Aboriginal relics still held by museums and academic institutions in this country. The Natural History Museum, which has more than 160 Aboriginal items, said it was unlikely that any of these would be returned.

The skulls, along with the penis which was amputated in 1890 and preserved in a jar of formaldehyde, were brought to Britain as souvenirs and scientific artefacts after their owners were either killed or exhumed by British settlers.

Michael Mansell, a lawyer and president of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, will escort the remains to their homeland in a flight paid for by the Australian government.

He said: "When an Aboriginal person dies, the spirit must be put to rest by a particular song and dance ceremony, which can take many days, aimed at settling the spirit and body back into mother earth. Here, the body of the person has been taken away from its homeland and the spirit has been in a state of torment."

Two of the skulls were returned by Peterborough city museum and Bradford university. One is from North Queensland and the other from the Wiradjuri tribe in New South Wales. Five skulls and the penis were returned by Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford.



## Wimbledon: 400,000 spectators, 800 matches, 7,651 new balls. One timekeeper.

The very first Wimbledon tournament of 1877 was rather different in size and spectacle from the event we know today.

The final of the Men's singles (the only event) attracted just 200 spectators, who each paid a shilling to watch the proceedings. The total profit from the entire Championship was £10.

Nowadays, around 400,000 people pour into the grounds to watch the 443 matches in the five main Championship events, plus 357 other contests spread over the 18 courts.

The All England Club employs upwards of 6,000 people for ancillary duties during the fortnight, to supplement the 64 permanent staff.

All the players have to be looked after. TV cameras and commentators must be installed.

There are people to deal with catering, programmes, transport, and of course, the ever-growing demand for tickets.

The end product - the public face of Wimbledon - is the presentation of the best players, in the

ROLEX of Geneva



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## AGENDA

The week ahead

**Today**  
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend the Order of the Garter service at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The Scottish Grand Committee debates the economy in Edinburgh. Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed of Morocco begins a four-day visit to Britain.

**Tomorrow**  
Royal Ascot begins. The water services watchdog, Ofwat, publishes its first report and the Public Accounts Committee the report on the DTI sale of the government's holding in British Steel.

**Wednesday**  
Publication of the Equal Opportunities Commission annual report. A conference on testing for drugs and alcohol and the workplace is held in London. A fashion show in memory of a victim of the Marchioness riverboat tragedy takes place in London. Archbishop Desmond Tutu gets an honorary degree from Oxford University.

**Thursday**  
London children recreate the second world war evacuation, the winners of the Praemium Imperiale 1990 arts prizes, the Nobel prizes of the arts world, are announced in London.

**Friday**  
The government publishes monthly balance of payments figures, the Conservative Women's conference is held in London and past and present members of the Airborne Forces mark their golden jubilee with a service at St Paul's.

**Saturday**  
Denis Thatcher inspects the Sovereign's Banner Parade at Sandhurst. *Revolver*, a new monthly magazine for children, is published. The Methodist Conference opens in St David's Hall, Cardiff.

**Sunday**  
London's walkathon from Southwark Park through the City.

best possible conditions, producing the finest tennis.

Preparations for next year's fortnight will have begun before this year's finals have been played.

Detailed planning is obviously of paramount importance. More than a century of experience ensures that, even in years when there are interruptions from the weather, everything is done to complete The Championships on time. And in style.

The Rolex Watch Company of Geneva plays a major role at Wimbledon. As the official timekeeper.

On court, Rolex clocks inform spectators of both the time and the duration of the match.

Not only spectators rely on Rolex for perfect timing. Many of the world's top players choose to wear a Rolex Oyster.

Its tough, rugged construction provides more than adequate protection for its exact mechanism against the power and speed of the modern game.

Both on and off the courts, Rolex always has been, and always will be, part of the most famous tennis tournament in the world.

In fact, Wimbledon wouldn't be Wimbledon without Rolex.



# Homelessness acquires cash and political significance

The announcement this week of a multi-million-pound plan designed to help the homeless is also an acknowledgement of the government's embarrassment at a highly visible scar on the face of the affluent society. Robin Oakley, Political Editor, looks at how the problem is being tackled

THE spectacle of young able-bodied homeless people "sleeping rough" in highly visible places of Britain's big cities has shocked visitors to these shores. The young homeless sleep side-by-side with "bag ladies" and tramps in shop doorways along the Strand and Victoria Street, in Lincoln's Inn fields, in the underground bull ring near Waterloo Station and in smaller concentrations of other big cities.

As a political problem it has developed a symbolic influence way beyond the numbers involved, and has become the first priority of Michael Spicer, who became the new housing minister in January.

In a series of visits to other capital cities he has discovered it is now a European phenomenon and the problem is not as simple as it looks.

The answer is not merely one of providing more accommodation. Over the past 10 years the housing stock has grown by 1.6 million units, while the population has risen by less than one million. During National Sleep Out Week Mr Spicer visited one Salvation Army hostel to find 40 empty beds, while a string of youngsters were sleeping rough only a few hundred yards away.

Ministers accept they now have to tackle a new sub-culture of those sleeping out from choice as much

as from necessity. It is a social problem of family breakdown as well as a housing problem. It is a problem, too, that requires greater flexibility in the administration of social benefits than the government has yet been able to devise.

The problem of young single homeless, which has led the government to launch its new Crash Programme, reflects a wider problem of homelessness endured by the growing instance of divorce and the increase in single parent families. There are 41,000 families technically homeless and being put up temporarily by local authorities under their statutory responsibility. About 12,000 of these are living in bed and breakfast.

The problem is being tackled on several levels. The Housing Association Movement, which has 23,000 hostel places in central London alone, is having its £1.1 billion

assistance this year boosted to £1.8 billion over two years to provide a range of accommodation. The government is also seeking to boost the private rented housing sector.

Traditionally in Britain the state has not taken responsibility for housing single people, and the private-rented sector used to supply the flats and beds required for students and mobile young workers. But the private sector, which provided 90 per cent of the nation's housing at the turn of the century, dropped to 60 per cent in 1945 and now provides a mere 7 per cent, after a series of acts restricting the freedom and profits of landlords.

The government is seeking to reverse what ministers see as the "anti landlord culture" developed in post-war years. Tax incentives have led to the investment of £480 million in business expansion

schemes for rented property, producing an additional 8,000 homes for letting. To encourage more landlords to let properties now lying idle, the government is to seek ways of allowing them to contract out their properties, for the Housing Corporation to manage.

The new crash programme for the single homeless is being accompanied by a national survey of the numbers, needs and problems of the homeless in general, part of a £6.9 million housing research programme. In addition, a homelessness advice service is being set up in conjunction with the housing pressure groups Shelter and SHAC and the Citizens Advice Bureau.

This will offer advice on debt and financial planning, direct people to suitable lodgings and help them through the maze of

regulations on benefits and other financial support. Voluntary and church groups have recently been given £1 million more in government support for 26 voluntary sector schemes to help the homeless. Recipients include the Bishop of London's New to London project, which helps people find support and lodgings before they fall into rough sleeping, and Centre Point's Dean Street Project in Soho, which takes in young people with an established street lifestyle and helps them back to independent, decent living.

A fourth strand of the government's overall effort to reduce the homeless total is a £250 million programme, aimed at the rapid repair of council homes not in use at the moment. It is estimated that 100,000 are presently vacant, which could take people out of bed and breakfast.

## Hippies plan nude rally in solstice protest

By TOM GILES

TWO days before Willy X makes his annual attempt to breach police lines and celebrate Wednesday's summer solstice at Stonehenge, he is keeping a low profile.

The self-styled guru of several hundred hippies, druids and other shades of "New Age traveller", now encamped along the Wiltshire border, has hidden his ramshackle convoy of 20 vans and buses by woods outside Andover. Unseen by the police helicopters hovering overhead, he points a grubby finger at the scattered camps marked out on his Ordnance Survey map. "All these ones are going. We are keeping quiet at the moment, playing cat and mouse, but we will meet early in the week and start walking to the Stones. Some of us will hold a naked protest to prove to people that we are not the aggressors. The police should not stop us. Stonehenge is like a cathedral - the most mystical site in England."

For the second year running, Salisbury district council has set up a four-mile exclusion zone around Stonehenge. English Heritage has decided to close the 4,000-year-old monument to the public from 6pm on solstice night to 10 the next morning.

Until the exclusion order is lifted next Monday, Wiltshire police are empowered to arrest any "procession" of two or more people that enters the zone intending to reach the monument.

In 1989, when 800 officers were called up as part of a £500,000 operation to thwart the 400 hippies who tried to get on to the site, Wiltshire's force was criticised for overreacting. People in the town of Amesbury claimed they were caught up in night-time police charges.

"It gave everybody here a sleepless night," Jim Marchant, a shopkeeper, recalls. "There were sirens and helicopters all over the place. They herded the travellers into the town instead of taking them away."

"The police and the councillors are out of touch with majority feeling. Most people want an organised, peaceful festival. It would keep the travellers out of the town and it would reduce the vast cost of these police operations."

John Turner, a town councillor, disagrees. "Four years ago the hippies were told that if they found a site and complied with all the regulations, then nobody would object. They said no."

## Industry faces '£120m bill' for company car mileage

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

TAX bills for British industry are to increase by as much as £120 million a year after a government move to charge national insurance (NI) on fuel for company car drivers' private mileage.

Overdrive Credit Card, the fuel card charge firm which has 5,000 customers, has called for a judicial review. The company fears that one of its big fleet car users faces an annual rise of between £400,000 and £1.2 million in NI charges under the new rules.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) has also called for a meeting with the social security department (DSS). Complaints have been pouring into its London headquarters from companies worried they may face huge bills.

Although the department revised its rules more than a year ago, the issue has been brought to a head after the British Hardware Federation was charged extra NI this month, in what is believed to be the first case enforced by tax investigators. The federation was told to pay a £2,400 charge on petrol used by its

10-car fleet. Jonathan Swift, managing director of the federation, said: "At first we were startled that we had apparently not been doing something we should have done. Now we realise that we seem to be the first case in which the DSS has acted, and few companies are aware that they, too, may be caught up in this."

The federation, like many firms, did not separate private and business mileage in expenses claims. Under the new rules, the two elements have to be identified, so that employers pay NI on private fuel, something originally charged as a "benefit in kind". That would be relevant to those such as a sales representative who used his car to call on clients, and travel to and from home.

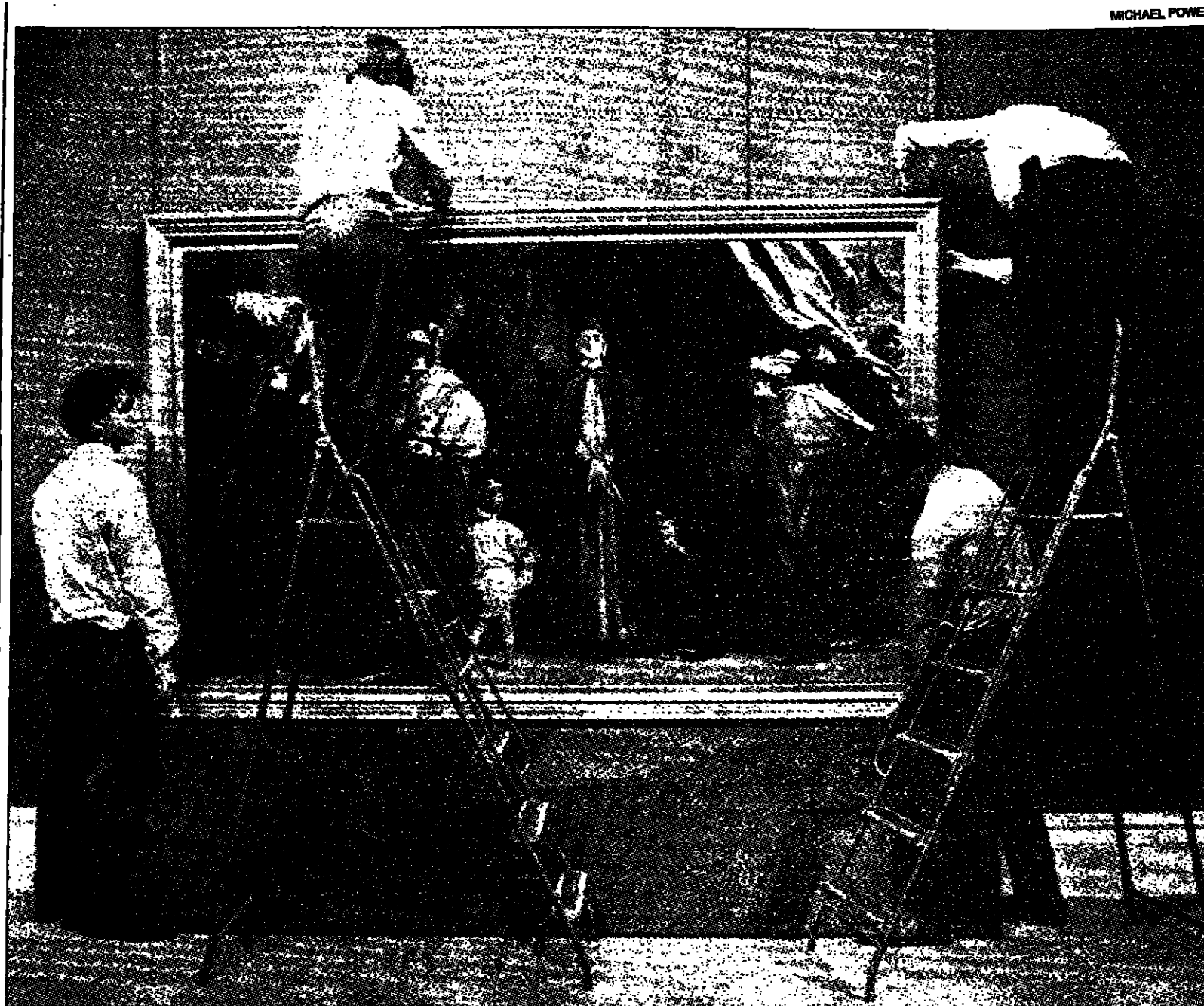
Martin Hender, managing director of Overdrive, claimed the revenue was consequently charging twice, once through the fuel scale charges on personal income and now through NI. His company has decided to force the issue by asking for a judicial review and was yesterday gathering evidence from Overdrive's customers, who have around 250,000 cars on their fleets.

Mr Hender said: "We vehemently dispute the legislation and are taking considerable legal advice. The effects on industry could be huge, with our biggest customers facing very large rises in their national insurance bills. It also poses a considerable risk to our own business for, if fuel credit cards are hit, then we could lose customers who are at the moment happy to use our service."

Mike Gunnell, editor of *Fleet News*, the magazine for the fleet industry, said yesterday that the industry's bills could be increased by £120 million, as companies faced a mountain of paperwork sorting out mileage totals for about a million company car drivers in Britain. "It looks as though firms will have the choice between spending a fortune on record keeping or paying additional national insurance contributions."

Companies have told the CBI that the paperwork would be an "administrative nightmare", while there is considerable confusion over whether the social security department intends to carry on the ruling in spite of the mass of criticism. The CBI said: "We have received a considerable number of complaints from companies very confused about these new rules. We certainly want to clarify the position with the DSS as soon as possible."

Martin Benson, of Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, is one of the tax experts who has been advising major companies to be ready to face up to the tax changes which could hit them. The issue of private fuel charges was the "most contentious" of a series of about 100 changes to NI regulations, said Mr Benson, and many of their major clients were "very agitated" about NI and the problem they could face.



SOTHEBY'S staff at New Bond Street, London, hanging *Dante in Exile* by Frederic, Lord Leighton, which may set a world record for a Victorian painting at auction tomorrow (Sarah Jane Checkland writes). Like all other paintings by Leighton, the president of the Royal Academy

a century ago, *Dante* would not have been worth more than £1,000 from the turn of the century until a generation ago. Now, after the boom in this field, the estimate is £500,000 to £700,000, and the interest being

shown may lift the price beyond the record of £1.3 million.

The painting, first shown in 1864, is one of 36 works being sold by the British Rail Pension Fund in an auction that Simon Taylor, a Sotheby's expert, says is "the best group

of Victorian paintings I will probably ever handle". The auction includes *King Cophetua* and the *Beggarmaid* by Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, offered by a descendant (estimate £200,000 to £300,000).

## Hundreds held at acid party

Hundreds of young people were arrested when police broke up an illegal acid house party in Wakefield, West Yorkshire, yesterday.

Police arrested 231 people mainly for breach of the peace and drugs offences. Another 700 young people were interviewed and released. Police said that further arrests were expected. A substantial amount of drugs were seized by police using salfire dogs.

## House warming

Housebuyers are becoming increasingly concerned with the energy efficiency of their homes, according to a Mori research report. In the report, 58 per cent said that the energy efficiency of a house would significantly influence their decision to buy.

## Liner memorial

Members and friends of the HMT Lancastria Association held a memorial service in St Nazaire, Brittany, yesterday to mark the 50th anniversary of the sinking of the Cunard White Star liner Lancastria. The liner had been requisitioned as a troopship, and the sinking was one of the worst maritime disasters in history.

## Test fees up

The cost of a car driving test goes up today from £18 to £19.50. The fee for a part II motorcycle or a moped test will go up from £24 to £26 and for an HGV/PSV test from £42 to £45.

## Value judgment

Firemen have been given special training so they can recognise and save valuable paintings and ornaments if fire breaks out at the National Trust's historic 17th century Lanhydrock House, near Bodmin, Cornwall.

## Tour of duty

Villagers will be able to pay their poll tax at a touring armoured van which drives around rural areas in Basingstoke, Hampshire. The £42,000 scheme will, however, add 40p to the charge and the council is urging people to pay by direct debit instead.

## Bond winners

Winners in the weekly National Savings premium draw are: £100,000, 9022 934649 (Norwich); £50,000, 1551 783158 (Liverpool); £25,000, 17BN 919507 (Co Fermanagh).

## Thatcher seeks Currie's return

THE prime minister has indicated that she is planning to bring Edwina Currie, who resigned during the furore over salmonella in eggs 18 months ago, back into the government. The indication has come in an interview published today in *Woman's Own* magazine (Philip Webster writes).

Mrs Thatcher said in the interview that she was "very sad" when the former health

minister left office. "She is really very, very good and one day she will return. We do need far more women coming into politics."

While it is unlikely that Mrs Thatcher would bring Mrs Currie back before the next election, senior ministers were yesterday confident that she would be back in the government immediately after the election, in the event of a Conservative victory. In the

interview Mrs Thatcher also indicated once more that she might carry on as prime minister after the next election. When questioned about her eventual retirement, she said she would continue for another election and added: "I shall have a look at it as the following one comes up."

Conversion of Edwina Currie, page 20

## Labour urged to embrace European monetary union

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PRESSURE on the Labour leadership to embrace the next stages of European Community economic and monetary union, including the creation of a single European currency and an independent European bank, will grow with the publication today of a report from the left's leading think tank.

The Institute of Public Policy Research, which was influential in Labour's decision to back entry into the European exchange-rate mechanism, today suggests a more radical shift, which will be strongly opposed by sections of the party, that Labour should be prepared to accept a rapid move to full monetary union (EMU). The authors of *European Monetary Union - The Issues* accept the benefits of EMU and accept as a goal a common European currency and an independent bank, or "EuroFed". They favour the approach of allowing exchange-rate mechanisms (ERM) to develop gradually towards full union.

However, they say that gradualism may no longer be an option. Most of Britain's European partners now favoured a quick transition to EMU, and for Britain to remain apart from this would be the worst of all worlds.

The report says: "There would be very real economic costs if the UK stood aside from a process of monetary unification elsewhere in the EC. The elimination of exchange-rate risk within EMU countries would marginalise the UK as a trading partner... while a gradualist approach may be optimal, and should be

supported in negotiation, it may not prove attainable. If it does not, the UK should accept the majority EC view, since the alternative of standing aside from the whole process would be far worse."

The report, whose authors include Gavin Davies, chief UK economist at Goldman Sachs, and David Currie, director of the centre for economic forecasting at the London Business School, will provoke mixed reactions in the Labour leadership. Some frontbenchers will be glad to grasp it as a way of showing that Labour is keeping ahead of the government on EC developments, but others hope to avoid, before the next election, further commitments towards European integration that might cause internal dissent.

The authors say: "In a perfect world, the interests of both the UK and the rest of the Community could probably be best served by avoiding precipitous steps to full EMU, and by concentrating on making the ERM develop gradually for several more years at least."

*European Monetary Union - The Issues* by Gavin Davies, David Currie, Neil MacKinnon, Irene Brunsell. (Institute of Public Policy Research, 18 Buckingham Gate, London SW1, £10.)

## Schoolboy cricketer learns Lord's way

KEITH Murphy, scuffling the pitch at Norfolk county cricket ground in preparation for two informative weeks at Lord's cricket ground. The schoolboy, aged 15, takes up his duties at the headquarters of cricket, where he will help the groundsman and tackle clerical chores, as part of a work experience scheme.

The placement was arranged by Andrew Jarvis, a history teacher at Hewett middle school, Norwich, where Keith is a pupil. Mr Jarvis admitted he was mildly surprised when Lord's immediately agreed to his request to take Keith on for two weeks. He said: "We like to get youngsters in private they want to go. We have had children at Wembley and Wimbledon and at a couple of London theatres, but Lord's is a first for us."

Keith's visit to Lord's coincides with the second test against New Zealand.



## Egypt may use £100m replica tombs to save Valley of the Kings

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

THE tomb of Tutankhamun may soon be recreated near its original site in ancient Thebes to accommodate the rising number of visitors and to reduce damage to the original chamber. Five other tombs will also be replicated "in their full dignity and splendour" if a plan announced this week is carried out.

The project will cost between \$80 million and \$100 million. The first replica tombs could open in 1993. Apart from Tutankhamun's tomb, those of Queen Nefertari and Thutmose III may also be copied.

The Society of Friends of the Egyptian Royal Tombs, based in

Switzerland, has been inspired by the success of Lascaux II, the copy of a painted Ice Age cave in central France. The 15,000-year-old paintings of Lascaux, discovered in 1940, were being damaged by humidity from the breath of thousands of tourists when the cave was closed a generation ago. It is still open only to scientists, but the replica has four times as many visitors as previously.

The tombs of the Valley of the Kings are suffering from galloping destruction from humidity and people touching the decorated walls, the society says. "We don't have the perfect solution, but over the past two years the situation has become desperate." Egyptian of-

ficials are responsive to the proposal. The new tombs will not be tunnelled into rock, but built of concrete and then buried at the foot of the cliffs that edge the valley. The initial site proposed, in the western Valley of the Kings, was attacked by Egyptologists this week as likely to bring heavy tourist traffic into an area as yet little explored or disturbed.

The ancient Valley of the Kings, though plundered and picked for centuries, still has the capacity to surprise us. The ancient royal necropolis, where Tutankhamun and his precursors and successors of the New Kingdom were entombed, has recently yielded more important data on pharaonic

funerals, from tombs long discarded as useful sources of information. Among the discoveries are the possible mummy of Egypt's only known female ruler, the suggestion of another female succeeding the heretic pharaoh Akhenaten, the tomb of Ramesses II's sons, and the strong suggestion that Tutankhamun may not have been, after all, the son of a king.

The last proposal, based on X-ray examination of royal mummies in Cairo and in the Valley of the Kings, was made this week by Edward Wente and James Harris, at a conference held by Lord Carnarvon at Highclere Castle to mark his grandfather's first excavations in the valley 75 years ago.

Based on cranial and facial morphology, Professor Wente and Professor Harris suggest that Tutankhamun was probably the grandson of both Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III, but not the son of Akhenaten.

They also believe that a number of the royal mummies may have been mislabelled, possibly when they were restored and rewrapped during the 21st Dynasty, and that the mummy long thought to be that of Amenhotep III may in fact be Akhenaten. The situation is "a biological enigma", they concede, but it is possible that DNA analysis of the mummies could provide some answers.

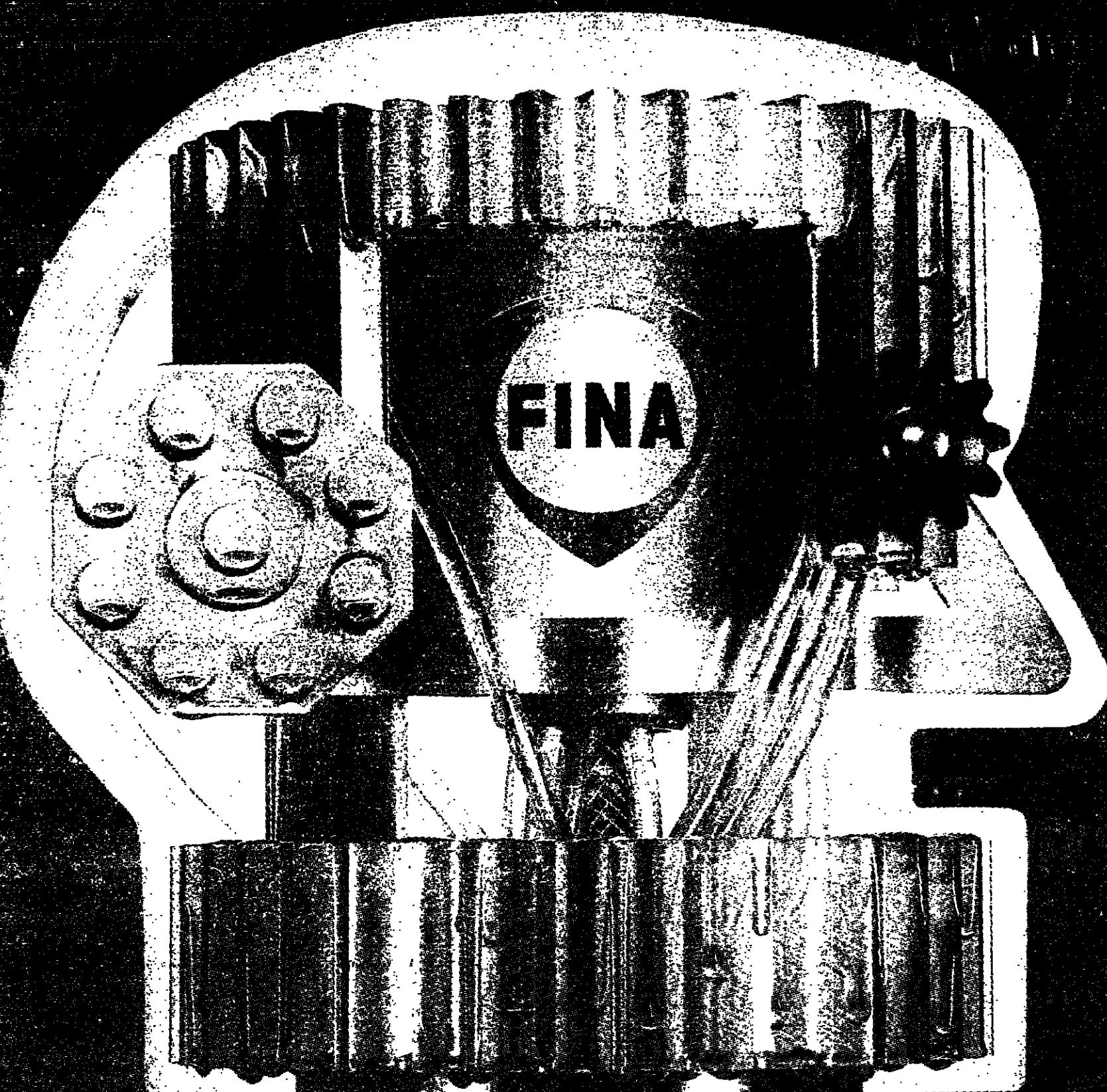
The unfortunate Tutankhamun

was not only robbed of his royal paternity by the conference: his magnificent quartzite sarcophagus was shown to be recycled, cut down from an existing box where the inscription had been effaced. Dr Marianne Eaton-Krauss said she believed the original owner was most likely Smenkhkare, Tutankhamun's elder brother and predecessor on the throne.

Kent Weeks, of the American University in Cairo, also believes he has relocated the tomb of some of the dynasty of Ramesses who ruled in Egypt. Known provisionally as KV-5, the elaborate eleven-chambered tomb lies at the entrance to the Valley of the Kings, close to the tourist facilities.



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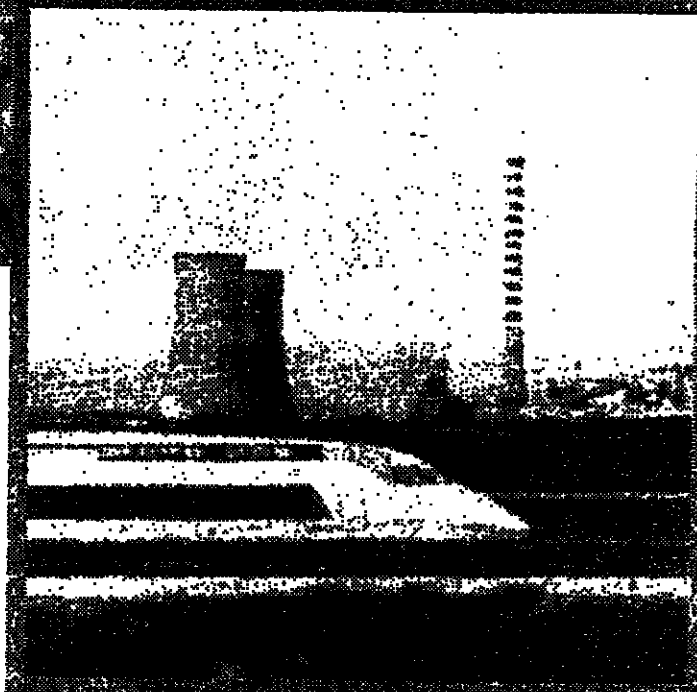
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# King to clear the air over options for defence cuts

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

TOM King, the defence secretary, will attempt to clear the air today over his ministry's "options for change" defence review, after reports of internal rifts over the way the study is being conducted.

Mr King, opening the annual defence debate in the House of Commons, is expected to outline the timetable for presenting his proposals for defence cuts to the cabinet and to Parliament. A statement from him has become imperative after speculative reports that have been emerging from within Whitehall.

First, there were rumours of a personality clash between Mr King and Alan Clarke, the minister for defence procurement. Mr Clarke appeared to be advocating a more drastic cut in force levels and the promise of substantial savings. Yesterday it was reported that the three service chiefs were angry at being left out of the review process. They were said to be concerned that proposed cuts in defence expenditure were being planned for short-term political ends.

According to senior defence ministry sources, the three service chiefs have been consulted throughout the defence review, although one official admitted consultation was poor at the early stages. The sources said that while the service chiefs might not like some of the options under consideration, they realised that changes were inevitable because of the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact.

One source said: "The service chiefs are being kept informed but each is fighting his corner. It is known that the main impact of the review will fall on the British Army of the Rhine and the army seem to accept that."

"The RAF are fighting like mad, arguing that while squadrons may have to be withdrawn from West Germany, they can be brought back to the United Kingdom. There are suggestions that when the Americans move out of some of their bases in this country, the RAF will be able to park their fighter aircraft at these facilities. The army, on

the other hand, don't have enough barracks here to accommodate soldiers returning from Germany."

The source added: "The Royal Navy accept that they're going to lose a few frigates and destroyers but they hope to get new amphibious ships (to replace HMS Intrepid and HMS Fearless) and an aviation support ship (to replace the old carrier, HMS Hermes)."

The Royal Navy is worried about a replacement for the Type 42 destroyer. The original plan was to join an eight-nation collaborative project, called the NFR 90. But that ambitious programme fell apart when Britain, quickly followed by other partners, decided to opt out.

However, there appears to be no question of the three service chiefs, General Sir John Chapple, Admiral Sir Julian Oswald and Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding, taking up their right to demand a meeting with the prime minister in spite of their anxieties over the proposals.

The question of Mr Clarke's supposedly maverick intervention in the defence review, which began late last year with his circulation of personal proposals for cuts, will also be dealt with in the Commons debate today. Mr Clarke is scheduled to wind up the first day of the two-day debate.

Sources are adamant that Mr Clarke has not been given a special brief by Margaret Thatcher to make the running on defence policy at the expense of Mr King. Yesterday they denied reports last week that Mr Clarke had been to see Mrs Thatcher recently to discuss his views. "This is not something the prime minister would do."

Mr Clarke does not favour early cuts in the defence budget in spite of reports to the contrary. Although he has indicated that there could be substantial savings "in the longer term", it is accepted that the present exercise is not driven by the need to cut the defence budget but by a desire to restructure Britain's armed forces in the light of the developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

## Prison officers' ballot points to industrial action

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

PRISON officers in England and Wales are thought to have voted decisively in favour of taking industrial action over alleged staff shortages in jails. A clear signal of their mood is provided by returns from some of the larger local prisons, where staff have voted for action by a substantial margin.

The Prison Officers' Association, however, is unlikely to order significant sanctions immediately. The leadership knows that any sympathy the public has for the officers' case will be obliterated if industrial action precipitates more jail disturbances. A national overtime ban by prison staff prompted rioting in more than 40 jails in 1986.

"We must tread carefully," one association official said yesterday. "It is likely we will plump for some graduated scale of activity."

Action is likely to take the form of either a ban on the "contracted" hours staff work above their 39-hour basic

week or a bar on inmate admissions at overcrowded jails. Either option, if carried out nationally, would threaten the fragile stability the prison service has regained in the wake of the riots in April.

The association will be encouraged by an interview in the latest edition of the Industrial Society's *Is* magazine in which Alan Rayfield, governor of Long Lartin jail, Hereford and Worcester, says the 1987 Fresh Start pay and conditions deal was introduced in some prisons without first establishing proper manning levels.

He says: "If you try to introduce new systems without the right staffing levels you are going to have a disaster. You end up with work not being done because you can't call anybody in on overtime."

The Home Office, which has been embarrassed by the refusal of governors to be discrete about the dispute, maintains it has kept to staffing obligations. It claims that manpower has increased by 3,300 since 1987.

● Fears were voiced yesterday by the Ven Keith Pount, Chaplain General of the Prison Service, that a Home Office review of jail security might jeopardise the "precious" right of prisoners to "worship" on Sundays.

Steps have already been taken in about 10 English jails to reduce what senior officials at the prison department feel are the security risks of large numbers of inmates attending prison services, in the light of the riot at Strangeways, Manchester, which began in the prison chapel. In some jails, governors have decided to hold smaller services, while in others inmates are being asked to give staff notice of their intention to worship.

No guidelines have been issued by the department, but officials are known to be considering a new policy.

Mr Pount, a Church of England archdeacon, said prison chaplains feared an over-reaction endangering inmates' rights to worship.

He said: "Chaplains want to be part of the debate about how these rights should be reconciled with the department's responsibility to ensure that prisons are secure."

## Ministers challenged on dog plan

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

ENVIRONMENT ministers face a fresh challenge this summer to their opposition to national dog registration.

Support is growing in the Lords behind an all-party amendment to the Environmental Protection Bill introducing a scheme for the registration, identification and control of dogs.

The Lords defeated the government two years ago by giving the environment secretary the power to set up a scheme. However, ministers say that such a scheme would be bureaucratic and unlikely to solve the problems of strays and attacks by dogs. Last month, 50 Conservative MPs defied a three-line whip in voting for registration. The move was defeated by 12 votes.

Ministers accept that a vote by the Lords for a scheme would be difficult to throw out in the Commons. The vote will be at the committee stage within the next month.



Revellers punting in Oxford, where the Trinity College commemoration ball ended at dawn yesterday. The event, to which tickets cost £100 a couple, is held every three years to raise cash for fellowships at the college. Ten bands, from jazz to string quartet, kept the music flowing

## Police face legal test over soccer tragedy

By PETER DAVENPORT

SIXTEEN people who developed psychiatric illness after witnessing the Hillsborough disaster, in which 95 Liverpool football supporters were crushed to death, begin legal action for damages tomorrow.

Test actions against the chief constable of South Yorkshire police, the force held largely to blame for the tragedy in the report by Lord Justice Taylor, begin in the High Court in Liverpool.

They are being brought by the Hillsborough steering committee, which represents almost 300 legal firms with more than 1,000 clients seeking damages as a result of their experiences at the Liverpool-Nottingham Forest FA Cup semi-final in April last year.

The lawyers say that the actions represent a cross section of about 150 similar cases where people have developed psychiatric illness caused by seeing or hearing of the disaster, without being directly involved.

Each feared for the safety of a spectator with whom they had a close relationship. Some were at the ground and saw the disaster unfold while others learned of the tragedy either through listening to the radio or seeing a recording of the incident on television.



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## 100 hurt in Bangladesh strike clash

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# Hint of olive branch to US from Israel's new cabinet

From RICHARD OWEN in JERUSALEM

THE Israeli cabinet, the most right-wing in the country's 42-year history, met yesterday for the first time since its formation a week ago. But despite predictions of a "polarisation of extremes" there were signs that the new government was seeking reconciliation with Washington and might attempt to keep the American peace initiative alive.

Faisal Husseini, a leading Palestinian in the occupied territories, said that, despite heightened Jewish-Arab tensions in the three months since the fall of the Likud-Labour coalition, a "decisive" right-wing government might have the self-confidence to move towards a political settlement giving Palestinians a degree of self-government.

But other Palestinian leaders said the new cabinet contained extreme right-wing elements who supported Jewish settlements and would never relinquish control of the West Bank.

The newspaper *Haaretz* reported that Elyakim Rubinstein, the cabinet secretary, had angered James Baker, American Secretary of State, last week by rejecting a proposal for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo. The American proposal effectively brought down the previous Likud-Labour "national unity" coalition.

Yesterday, however, Mr Rubinstein denied that he had dismissed the Cairo talks as an option. Moreover, Israeli officials said they accepted that when Mr Baker last week gave out the White House telephone number and said "When you're serious about peace, call us", he was

addressing Arab as well as Israeli leaders. Mr Baker's remark was taken at the time to be a rebuke for Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister.

Relations between Mr Shamir and President Bush are still said to be cool. Although Mr Bush congratulated Mr Shamir on his new right-of-centre coalition, the two leaders have not met or spoken on the telephone for three months. Israel remains angry that America has not broken off its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation after a splinter group staged an abortive beach raid in Israel.

While acknowledging that the Israeli government contained extremists who favoured the deportation of Palestinians, Mr Husseini said that what mattered was the "future actions" of the coalition rather than past statements by its members. "After a long period in which there was a government unable to make decisions, a government has emerged which can decide. If it decides for peace, we are ready. If it decides for war, we will show we cannot be crushed."

The new coalition guidelines make no mention of the US proposal for Cairo talks, but reiterate the Israeli proposal for Palestinian elections leading to "autonomy". The guidelines also call for Israeli peace talks with all Arab states in order to "turn over a new leaf in the region".

But the guidelines rule out negotiations with the PLO, whether direct or indirect, and exclude the setting up of "another Palestinian state", a reference to the belief in the Israeli right that Jordan is already a Palestinian state by virtue of its large Palestinian population. No less problematically, the guidelines describe Jerusalem as "Israel's eternal capital" and exclude Jerusalem Arabs from the proposed elections to a Palestinian self-governing entity.

In a clear gesture to the Palestinians, and to opinion in the United States and Europe, Israel reopened part of the Arab University of Al Quds at the weekend. Like other Palestinian universities, Al Quds has been closed since the start of the *intifada*.

Reports said Israel's peace policy would be handled by the cabinet's new "defence committee" containing hardliners such as Ariel Sharon, the housing minister, and David Levy, the foreign minister, as well as Moshe Arens, the defence minister.

Peace ship: Abie Nathan, aged 63, who has travelled the world to talk peace with Arab leaders, celebrated the 17th anniversary of his floating radio station The Voice of Peace yesterday.

Mr Nathan was released from jail in February after serving four months for meeting Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman. Israel prohibits contact with what it calls terrorist groups. (Reuters)



Waving swastika-like black-and-red banners, 40 members of the neo-fascist Afrikaner resistance movement, Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging, including children, parade to Welkom police station with a letter for the government demanding the release or trial of whites being held in connection with the bombing of a Pretoria museum. The khaki-clad column chanting "Hang Mandela" marched through the racially-torn goldfields town on Saturday as thousands of blacks throughout South Africa marked Soweto Day. Four black policemen were killed and a black youth was shot in separate attacks on the 14th anniversary of student uprisings in Soweto, police said yesterday. (Reuters and AP)

## 100 hurt in Bangladesh strike clash

Dhaka - More than 100 people were injured as police and demonstrators clashed during a general strike called by the opposition to demand the resignation of the Bangladesh government, witnesses said (Ahmed Fazi writes).

The strike, organised by the Awami League and several smaller groups, halted transport and closed shops, schools and factories in Dhaka and 12 other cities.

## Americans flee

Monrovia - A group of 120 Americans left Liberia on a chartered flight in the wake of reports that peace talks between the government and rebels had produced no agreement. (AFP)

## Briton can stay

Calcutta - Jack Preger, a British doctor who provides free medical treatment, food and clothing to the poor, has won the right to stay here after appealing against a deportation order. (AFP)

## Hanoi roundup

Bangkok - Vietnamese counter-intelligence services have destroyed five underground anti-government groups and arrested dozens of their members, Hanoi radio said. (AP)

## Moi ends debate

Nairobi - President Moi has ordered an end to a heated debate on whether Kenya should cease to be a one-party state, saying Kenyans had already decided to support the one-party system. (Reuters)

## Drug arrests

Manila - Philippine soldiers detained two Hong Kong-based British Army privates, Paul Hutter and Garry Pask, after finding one ounce of marijuana in their pockets, the military said. (Reuters)

## Floods kill 100

Peking - Floods unleashed by heavy rains have killed more than 100 people and swept away thousands of homes in south China, the *People's Daily* reported. (Reuters)

## Soldiers killed

Istanbul - An army officer, six soldiers and a Kurdish rebel were killed in three separate clashes near the southeastern cities of Sirnak and Siirt, Turkish newspapers reported. (Reuters)

## Basque protest

Hendaye - Basque nationalists marched across the Spanish border into France, calling for the release from prison of hundreds of fellow separatists on the eve of a trial of suspected Basque terrorists for attempted murder. (AFP)

# UN cash starvation stops repatriation of refugees

By MICHAEL KNIFE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

REPATRIATION of large numbers of refugees, in areas where tensions have decreased, is being seriously hindered by the shortfall of funds available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Now, the UN agency is attempting to widen its net of donor countries. Initial approaches have been made to the oil-rich states of the Gulf and there are hopes of receiving greater support from East European countries, which at present contribute little.

Programmes for the mass return of refugees to their home areas are being affected in Africa, Afghanistan, Central America and Vietnam.

"It is very tragic that at a time when circumstances would enable the implementation of solutions to the refugee problem, the return of hundreds of thousands of refugees to their home areas is being hindered by the lack of resources," said Raymond Hall, an agency spokesman.

In spite of stringent cost-cutting measures, the agency is crippled by an \$82 million (£51.2 million) shortfall this year. It is hoped that because many refugees originate from Islamic countries, Islamic states might be persuaded to make greater contributions.

Although the East European nations are facing considerable economic problems, it is felt that they too could help more, possibly by making a combined contribution.

The agency would also be happy, say officials, to receive contributions in kind, although difficult for the agency to administer - particularly when the contributions are inappropriate.

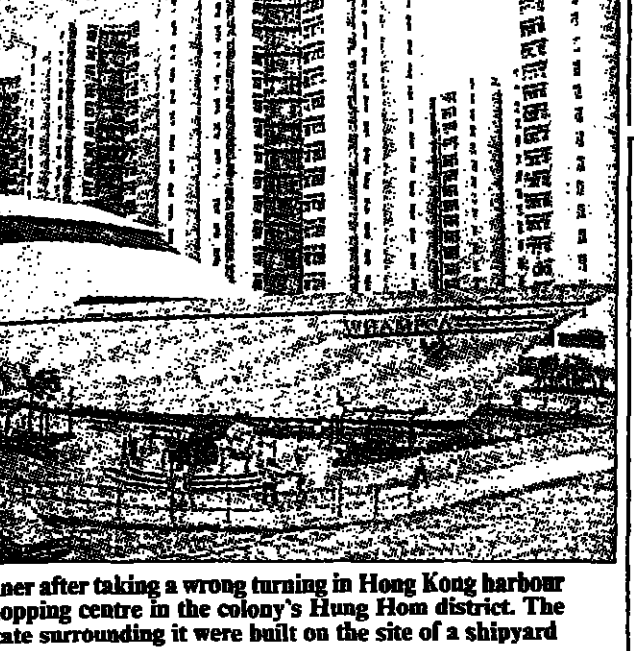
Nevertheless, in spite of the obvious administrative difficulties, the UN agency's financial predicament is such, say officials, that it would be prepared to accept food or equipment from East European donors, which it might be able to barter.

"It is paradoxical," said an agency source, "that the opportunity to reduce the number of refugees - and thus the cost of looking after them - is being missed because of lack of funds."

One group of refugees who could return if money could be found is a community of 167,000 Somali refugees from the Ogaden region. They have been living in camps in Ethiopia for 10 years. For the past three years the circumstances in the Ogaden have been secure enough for them to return, but so far only 11,000 have managed to do so.

In Central America, with the Nicaraguan civil war over, there are 40,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras and Costa Rica who could return home if the funds to assist them could be found.

In an attempt to overcome the funding crisis, the agency's new high commissioner, Thorvald Stoltenberg, a Norwegian, has instituted a stringent cost-cutting exercise. Staffing is being reduced by 400 to 2,000, and between 10 and 15 field offices are being closed.



Ship shape: Not an ocean liner after taking a wrong turning in Hong Kong harbour but a steel-and-concrete shopping centre in the colony's Hung Hom district. The centre and the housing estate surrounding it were built on the site of a shipyard

## Gold clue to treasure ship

From ASSOCIATED PRESS in TAMPA

PLUCKED by an underwater robot from a shipwreck in 1,500 ft of water off southwest Florida, a gold bar provides strong evidence that treasure hunters have found part of a gold-laden fleet which sank in 1622. The official seals of the Spanish crown on the 1.5 lb bar suggest that it may be part of a fleet of ships lost in a 1622 hurricane in the treacherous waters south of Key West, Robert Marx, a marine archaeologist, said.

The bar resembles gold carried by the *Nuestra Señora de Atocha*, a galleon discovered in shallow water in the Keys by Mel Fisher, a treasure hunter, in 1985. That discovery yielded gold and artefacts worth £235 million. The latest wreck is the first intact Spanish galleon yet found in deep water, Mr Marx said.

Seahawk Deep Ocean Technology, founded by Mr Marx in 1986, spotted the gold bar last week during preparations for archaeological excavation 75 miles from land, said Dan Bagley, one of the company's directors. "Since gold bars often had marks lending clues to the ship's identity, our excavation team decided to bring this piece up to investigate immediately, rather than completing the survey and coming back."

Of particular interest is the marking *en rada* stamped into the metal. This mark was also found on some of the *Atocha's* gold bars. Other seals indicate that it was documented gold, not contraband, being brought back to Spain, Mr Marx said.

The first artefact retrieved to identify the ship was a bell recovered last summer by the company's smaller, remotely operated vehicle. The bar confirms the ship could yield a great treasure, Mr Bagley said. "We feel the information we've gleaned from this artefact goes a long way in help us verify which ship we have. We are very encouraged by this."

"While we are being very cautious, it appears it was one of the galleons designated to carry official treasure," he added.

# America joins fund to protect the ozone layer

From SUSAN ELLICOTT in WASHINGTON

THE United States has averted a diplomatic tiff with Britain by reversing its opposition to a proposed international fund to help developing countries phase out chemicals that destroy the Earth's ozone layer.

The change has cleared a major obstacle to the signing this week in London by 54 countries of an accord to eliminate gradually dangerous chemicals, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which erode the protective shield which blocks ultraviolet rays from the sun that can cause skin cancer and harm crops.

The about-turn by the White House followed a letter from Margaret Thatcher to President Bush last week, urging him to reconsider his country's position, and pressure from the leaders of some of America's largest industrial firms who feared that participants in the new fund would restrict US imports.

This has brought America in line with official international thinking on one of the biggest concerns of the environmental movement. It also reflected a concession by John Sununu, Mr Bush's chief of staff, whose hardline stance on topics such as global warming and conservation has clashed with the more liberal views held by the head of the US government responsible for the environment.

Many countries had warned that the backing of the United States was essential to the international fight to protect the ozone layer. Members of the United Nations proposed setting up the fund as a way to help engage the support of large nations such as China and India, whose rapidly modernising industrial economies are big contributors to global pollution.

The United States is expected to contribute between one fifth and one quarter of the new fund, which is estimated to work out at between \$100 million and \$250 million (£59 million to £147 million). The larger level is likely if China and India join the accord.

CFCs are gases commonly used in the cooling components of freezers and refrigerators as well as to clean computer parts and in the production of polystyrene.

Mr Sununu, one of Mr Bush's most senior advisers, led a battle to oppose the establishment of the fund suggested by the United Nations at a meeting in Geneva last month. He and Richard Darman, the White House budget director, feared the creation of the new fund would lay the ground for the development of further costly foreign aid programmes aimed at assisting Third World countries to cut back on their consumption of coal and oil.

In past months Mr Bush has come under pressure from environmentalists at home and abroad to take a leading role in calling for international efforts to combat global warming.

The US Environmental Protection Agency, led by William Reilly, a staunch conservationist and widely regarded as the environmental conscience of the Bush administration, favoured the creation of the fund. The White House announced its policy reversal on Friday in a statement bearing Mr Sununu's name.

The United States is expected at the London meeting this week to propose that the World Bank administer the new fund, which will help poor countries cover the expense of switching from CFCs in electrical goods and manufacturing to chemicals which are less damaging.

Reflecting the White House's sensitivity on green issues, Mr Sununu's statement pledged support for the creation of the fund on the condition that it was not considered a precedent for addressing other environmental topics. Mr Bush, who came to office 18 months ago vowing to be the "environment president" has come under fire from his country's vocal environmentalist lobby for failing to live up to his campaign promises and for bending to the demands of American industry.

On CFCs, however, environmental groups and the firms who produce the chemicals were united in their view that Mr Bush should drop his opposition to the creation of a fund.

Their pressure on him was strengthened by Mrs Thatcher's letter and a personal plea from the director of the United Nations Environmental Programme.

Scientists have discovered that CFCs and other chemicals which contain chlorine are rapidly depleting the ozone layer, about 10 miles above the Earth's surface.

# Papers reveal Joyce's secrets

From SUSAN ELLICOTT in WASHINGTON

CONFUSED students of James Joyce may be willing to persevere just a little longer with the Irish writer's often unintelligible prose as a result of the discovery by the University of Texas of the typescript of the opening chapter of *Finnegans Wake*.

Joyce scholars have hailed the purchase of the typescript and related papers as an important breakthrough in understanding how the author developed a style and use of language that have by turns confounded and exhilarated readers for decades. The typescript includes handwritten changes showing that Joyce wrote by adding phrases and words to a first draft rather than by editing them out.

The *New York Times* reported that a humanities research centre at the university obtained the text for an undisclosed sum after receiving information last year that it was in the hands of a private collector in Paris.

Each year Joyce societies celebrate Bloomsday (June 16, 1904), 24 hours in the Dublin life of Leopold Bloom, of which *Ulysses* is an account, by reading the novel aloud to honour the theory that this is the best way to appreciate it. *Finnegans Wake*, a work of great complexity, is believed to chronicle the thoughts and dreams of an Irish publican.

The pages of the documents obtained by the university, experts say, provide a vital clue to Joyce's method of inventing and re-inventing language by building layers of seemingly nonsensical words linked by sounds and interspersed with foreign words and phrases.

Criticised and misunderstood for the difficulty of his writing, Joyce defended his work in a letter dated 1926. "One great part of every human existence is passed in a state which cannot be rendered sensible by the use of wide-awake language, cut-and-dry grammar and go-ahead plot," he said. On page 10 of the typescript, which is neatly double-spaced, Joyce added: "Of Burymeleg and Bindmerollingeyes and all the deed in the woe."

The papers acquired by the university include a letter from T.S. Eliot, a friend and admirer of Joyce, asking Stuart Gilbert, the novelist's former research assistant, how the book was progressing.

# Indians delay Canada pact

From JOHN BEST in OTTAWA

CANADA'S Indians are trying to block a plan to heal a constitutional breach between the country's French and English-speaking populations.

Tribal chiefs from Manitoba met in Winnipeg on Saturday to show support for a Cree Indian from the provincial legislature, Elijah Harper, who is trying to stop adoption of the Meech Lake accord.

The agreement is aimed at re-integrating the French-speaking province of Quebec into the Canadian constitution, from which it has been isolated since 1982. Among other things, it grants Quebec's long-standing demand to be recognised as a "distinct society" within Canada.

Manitoba and Newfoundland still have not ratified the accord, which must be approved by all 10 provinces by June 23.

But Mr Harper's stalling tactics, reflecting the grievances of generations of Indians at what they consider oppression by whites, have made it virtually impossible to meet the deadline.

Mr Harper, of the opposition New Democratic party, managed last week to stall introduction by Manitoba's Conservative minority government of a resolution to approve Meech Lake. He has vowed to continue his campaign of procedural delaying tactics this week. Even after the resolution is adopted, public hearings must be held before it can come to a final vote. More than 1,000 individuals and organisations have now filed requests to make submissions.

With time running out, federal government officials tried throughout the weekend to find a solution.

But Lowell Murray, the minister responsible for federal-provincial relations, admitted that little progress was being made.

The Indians believe that neither the Meech Lake accord nor a companion agreement hammered out by federal and provincial leaders on June 9 adequately protect their rights.

They contend that they, even more than Quebec, deserve to be designated a "distinct society" within the Canadian federation.

## ALGIERS NOTEBOOK by Susan MacDonald

# Bankers miscalculate the moment

Algeria appears to have chosen the wrong time to attract foreign investors. The Islamic fundamentalists' local election victory last week coincided with the largest gathering of European bankers, industrialists and businessmen ever assembled in the capital for the annual international trade fair.

They had been lured by the government's promises that any day now Algeria's nationalistic and bureaucracy-ridden state economy would be opening-up to Western investment in a new age of liberalism and democracy.

Instead, after a couple of days, it was reluctantly announced that the country had taken a serious step towards Islam. Suddenly all was confusion in the well-ordered world of big business.

"Do I sign the contracts I'm supposed to sign in a couple of days or not?" asked a West German selling industrial equipment. A well-groomed French banker, sure of his ground on Tuesday, appeared under shock by Wednesday. Thanks to his relations with the ruling National Liberation Front the deal had been practically clinched and a branch of his bank was to open in Algiers by the end of the year - filled with French staff.

As rumours of imminent military coups and violent fundamentalist demonstrations circulated in the trade fair centre, small but perhaps significant changes emerged.

An Italian businessman selling agricultural tools, also about to sign contracts, noticed that the music which had blared out continually from the loudspeakers until Tuesday was from Wednesday cut to make room for the Muslim call to prayer.

The communal toilets for general use among those working in neighbouring pavilions were suddenly segregated. A woman was stationed at the door to make sure no man entered while a woman was inside one of the cubicles, and vice versa.

The ability of the victorious Islamic Salvation Front to convey to each prospective supporter the idea he most wants to have of the party and blinker out the rest has worked like a dream. But for the many who have not come under its spell, the jokes about the Islamic front have replaced those against the Liberation front which did the rounds for so many years.

The miraculous cloud that is said to appear in the sky when the Islamic front leaders hold meetings, and the recent phenomenon of egg-plants bearing the name of Allah in their centre are a source of constant amusement.

Fervent thousands packed the Kouba Mosque and the streets all around to hear the radical preacher - and the number two in the Islamic front - Ali Bel Hadj. The faithful thought they could discern the name of Allah written in Arabic by a wispy cloud that floated overhead, and a round of applause - presumably directed at God - rose from the crowd. "They are taking us back into the middle ages," groaned a Berber from the Kabylie region. Accusations of incompetence and corruption run like a thread through the Liberation front's long years of absolute control. There are so many areas of that could do with a good dose of extremism. One look at the state sector tourist industry is enough to drive the most ardent holidaymaker back to work.

The curtains in the room I was ceremoniously conducted to, along endless depressing corridors at a huge state-run hotel on the coast outside Algiers, were hanging in shreds. The constant patter of cockroach feet meant one need never feel lonely.

But there are other more serious signs of neglect. A senior lecturer at Tizi Ouzo University and head of the intensive care department in the regional hospital, Dr Rachid Chouggar, explained why a doctor goes into politics: living under the Liberation front for 28 years. "We have eight intensive care beds for a population of one million people. When you have to watch an eight-year-old boy die because some idiot in the port of Algiers can't be bothered to sign the piece of paper to release the vital piece of plastic tube, stuck for months in customs, without which the life-saving equipment won't work, then you are even ready to take a machine gun onto the streets, such is your desperation," he said.



# Gypsies are singled out for attack by Iliescu's miners



Ion Iliescu: EC trade deal at risk after brutality

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER  
IN BUCHAREST

**DISTURBING** evidence has emerged that the violence and destruction inflicted by the miners in Bucharest last week was organised by the Romanian authorities to try to cow opposition to the government of President Iliescu, a former communist.

Interviews by Western journalists have also disclosed that, as well as beating people at random in the centre of the city and ransacking the offices of the main opposition parties, the miners staged house-to-house attacks in gypsy areas.

Official figures published yesterday showed that, of 1,021 people detained since the wave of violence began last Wednesday, only 51 were miners, and 33 of them have been released. The other 18 miners, who are apparently not to be charged, were sent to special schools to be "re-educated".

The attacks in the rundown

Ferentari district left the 2.3 million gypsies fearing more. The gypsies have been singled out by the authorities as being behind earlier anti-government riots.

At a slum tenement of 60 gypsies some miles from the city centre, miners scaled walls, wrecked parts of the building and beat men with metal bars and wooden staves inside their homes. Residents claimed the miners arrived in a municipal bus in broad daylight.

"Life for us has become much worse than under Ceausescu. At least then it was only the police that dealt with us," said Constantin Radu, who was beaten on his back and arms. "Now when we walk on the streets, people spit and jeer at us and the police do nothing."

Petre Nastase, father of three children, said his wife, Cristina, aged 21, had disappeared after being seized by miners last Thursday. "I have been to the police. I have been to the hospitals. I have been to the mortuary and I can find

nobody who knows or will say anything about her. All I know is that some people saw her being bundled into a van by miners with clubs."

Nicre Fitimia, another gypsy who was badly beaten, said that late on Saturday the police fired warning shots over the heads of about 200 gypsies demonstrating against the attacks on their homes. "The police said we were a race that should be exterminated. They made it quite clear they were on the side of the miners and in favour of what had been done to us," he said. "How could these miners have found this house and singled us out if the police had not told them?"

Diplomatic sources believe it would not have been possible for miners from the distant Jiu valley to know the home addresses of gypsies unless they were supplied by the authorities.

Maria Comanescu, a widowed gypsy grandmother aged 51, said: "We heard the bus arrive. We were

already frightened and our gate was shut, but they came swarming over the walls with sticks and bars shouting that they would kill us all." She and others claimed that Securitate members disguised as miners helped direct the attack. "Some of them had clean and manicured nails. It was quite clear that they had never been down a coal mine although they wore miners' helmets and lamps."

Several people said at least one local gypsy had been killed, but this could not be confirmed. Gypsies were singled out for harsh treatment under the Ceausescu regime, and many of their residential districts were destroyed to make way for new buildings. Before last month's election many said they would vote for Mr Iliescu but now regret their decision.

The fresh evidence of organised brutality on a scale which has shocked the world, despite attempts by the miners to prevent filming by television teams, has

increased the chances that European Community foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg today will delay signing a trade and co-operation deal with Romania.

Ion Ratiu, the defeated presidential candidate of the right-wing National Peasant Party, whose home and offices were ransacked by miners and who was briefly detained by them, claimed to have proof that the mass intimidation was organised by the ruling National Salvation Front. He said a receipt had been found to show that Alunis, the state supply organisation, had supplied food and drink to 2,500 miners who stayed at a building in a youth park in Bucharest's district number four. "The document shows clearly that all the money for their food and drink was paid by the Provisional Council of National Unity, which is the government until a new one is installed this month," he said.

Mr Ratiu also claimed that the

way in which the attack on his two-storey villa was carried out showed that the miners had intelligence information. "I had a picture of myself painted on glass by an admirer which was of considerable sentimental value. They meticulously took it from behind the glass doors of a cupboard which they had great difficulty opening and smashed it to pieces on the floor," he said. "If they had just been going wild without reason, they would surely have smashed the doors of the cupboard."

In another revealing incident, journalists were holding a late-night discussion with a group of high-ranking army officers on a pavement near the Intercontinental Hotel. A young woman suddenly appeared with a group of men in plain clothes, clapped her hands and ordered the officers to end the conversation and leave. They instantly obeyed.

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## Renewed threat of conflict in Romania as students protest

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BUCHAREST

ROMANIA appeared threatened with a new conflict between workers and students last night as anti-government demonstrators returned to shout slogans in the centre of Bucharest where they had earlier been driven out by police and attacked by miners.

About 40 demonstrators from an independent group called the 21st of December Association launched the protest with cries of "Jos Iliescu" (Down with Iliescu), the main battle cry of the earlier anti-government demonstration and a reference to the newly elected leader, President Iliescu, who is due to be inaugurated this week in a ceremony postponed by last week's violence, which left six people dead and more than 400 injured.

The return of the demonstrators took onlookers by surprise and appeared to threaten renewed instability. The miners, who attacked students and others suspected of anti-government sympathies with clubs, metal bars and 2 ft-long metal-tipped hoses, threatened to return to the capital if demonstrations were to start there again.

The spot where the protesters gathered is of significance, as it is where scores of students were gunned down during the uprising against Ceausescu's communist dictatorship. Before last night's demonstration began, many students had said they would be too frightened to appear on the streets immediately, but many vowed in private to avenge the mob rule inflicted by the miners.

Since the miners arrived in the capital, most opposition newspapers have ceased to appear. Print workers have refused to publish them, leaving Romania without a voice of dissent. Journalists were

yesterday considering what action to take, but a number — particularly from Romania Libera, the main opposition daily — were in hiding.

Right-wing opposition leaders said yesterday that they would be pressing for a full judicial inquiry into last week's violence and demanding punishment for the miners. Speaking after a 1½-hour meeting with President Iliescu, Ion Ratiu, the failed presidential candidate for the National Peasant Party and a member of the newly elected House of Deputies, said that the move for an urgent independent inquiry into the bloodshed would be made when parliament reassembles this week.

Many opposition figures were cynical about the chances of justice being meted out to the miners. Their actions are widely believed to have been organised by the government and they were warmly thanked by Mr Iliescu.

Despite the departure of the miners, the country of 23 million people remained in a state of instability with anti-government demonstrators in the western city of Timisoara, the birthplace of the revolution six months ago, appealing to the army for help in case the miners moved against them. Students in the city said that they planned to keep up their protest against alleged communist domination of the government and hoped that it would inspire students and others in Bucharest to come out on the streets again and start new protests.

Western intelligence sources claimed that evidence was growing of serious divisions within the security forces, with many soldiers opposed to the free rein given to the miners by the ruling National Salvation Front. Suspicions about the loyal-

ties of the army and police were claimed by diplomats to be the reason behind Mr Iliescu's decision to announce the formation of a National Guard, which will be called on to put down further political disturbances. Students and intellectuals fear that it will be formed from factory workers, miners and other members of the working class. "We are afraid that it will behave just like the miners did, but this time with its members in uniform rather than overalls," one Bucharest student said.

Mr Ratiu, whose campaign headquarters and separate party offices were subjected to attacks by the miners said: "I told President Iliescu that if no clear measures were taken to punish those who control people who did these attacks we would have gone straight back to the Ceausescu era."

The mob rule of the miners and the plans for a National Guard have prompted many Romanians to start speaking nostalgically of Ceausescu's 24-year dictatorship. "At least then you could walk on the streets in safety if you were a law-abiding citizen without being attacked by licensed thugs with clubs and axes," one Bucharest housewife said.

In Timisoara people claimed that the blood of their loved ones had been shed in vain. Western observers believe that the president's handling of the situation in Timisoara, where the feeling against him is much wider than in Bucharest, and where a political rally was cancelled yesterday, will determine whether or not Romania is plunged into a second round of bloodshed. "Timisoara was the spark for the revolution, and it can be the same for the second," said one diplomatic source.

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Grieving women in the Transylvanian city of Timisoara, Romania, during ceremonies yesterday commemorating victims of last December's massacre

## Soccer fans seek asylum

FROM PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

AT least 35 Romanians who are in Italy to support their national team in the World Cup have asked the Italian authorities for political asylum, following the repression of anti-government protests in Romania. Many more have signed a document condemning the Iliescu regime.

Interviewed by Italian television, one young Romanian said: "They have stolen our revolution. Where were Iliescu's miners when we were fighting Ceausescu's men?" Another added that they were now "afraid for ourselves and for our families".

Around 800 Romanian football fans are living in tents or as guests of families in and

around Telesse, a small town near Naples which is also host to the Romanian team. Romania is playing its first round matches in Naples and in Bari, against the other Group B teams of Cameroon, Argentina and the Soviet Union.

On Saturday 35 supporters travelled to Rome and applied at the aliens office of the police headquarters for asylum. They also took part in a demonstration outside the Romanian embassy together with members of the Italian Radical party.

The Italian government is expected to respond today, by which time the number of applicants for asylum will

probably have increased. The Romanian sports minister, Cornel Dinu, who is travelling with the football team, has accused the dissenters of planning their request for asylum long before they came to Italy.

Carrie Currie, an Edinburgh woman, the Conservative MP, yesterday spoke of her anguish over the troubles in Romania, and predicted more bloodshed for the fledgling Eastern bloc democracy.

But Mrs Currie, who last month witnessed the elections as an observer, yesterday refused to believe that the ballot which gave President Iliescu a landslide victory was fixed, and described it as "crude but fair".

## Moscow awaits Vilnius decision

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN VILNIUS

THE fate of negotiations on independence between the Lithuanian and Soviet governments is in the balance as Lithuanian leaders and deputies try to decide whether to fulfil the last Soviet conditions for talks.

Parliament here is expected to meet tomorrow to discuss the draft proposals issued by the cabinet under the prime minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene, to declare a moratorium on the declaration of independence of March 11. President Gorbachev and Nikolai Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, have promised the Lithuanians that if they do this economic sanctions will be immediately lifted and talks on negotiations can begin.

The leaders of the Sajudis national movement met under the chairmanship of President Landsbergis in the presidium of parliament last night as part of intense discussions taking place within the movement as to whether the proposals can be accepted. President Landsbergis has still not made up his mind whether to give the proposals his backing, and this makes it more likely that it will fail when put before parliament.

The president came back from Moscow last week in optimistic mood, but has come under heavy pressure from Sajudis radicals in the so-called "Kaunas faction". He may fear that if he tries to force them to accept what they regard as a betrayal, he will wreck his chances of remaining president.

The draft proposal issued by Mrs Prunskiene's cabinet states that the moratorium would only be for the period of negotiations with Moscow and would end automatically if these negotiations were broken off. It reaffirms that "Lithuania's right to independence cannot be the subject of argument".

It says, however, that "the people of Lithuania are waiting for the government and parliament to produce practical steps to consolidate independence. In the opinion of the government, it is a favourable time to begin negotiations on this".

The government spokesman, Česlovas Juršenas, said yesterday that "people are coming to see that without this concession we cannot have talks".

## Stalin terror graves found

FROM AFP IN MOSCOW

BODIES of Polish soldiers executed by Stalin's secret NKVD police in 1940 have been found in mass graves near Kharkov in the Ukraine, where earlier victims of Stalinist terror were buried.

Moscow News said in its latest weekly edition that the Polish soldiers had been executed in a narrow passage, known as the black road, where other NKVD victims were executed just before the second world war.

During a visit by President Jaruzelski of Poland to Moscow last April, the Kremlin for the first time officially admitted Soviet responsibility for the execution of 5,000 Polish officers and soldiers in 1940. The Soviet Union had previously claimed that the mass execution of Polish soldiers in the Katyn forest near Smolensk in Belorussia were carried out by the Nazis. More than 4,000 bodies have been found in the forest.

The burial ground near Kharkov was not discovered until last April, and no one knows how many Polish soldiers are among those buried, Moscow News said. The Kharkov NKVD was responsible for the execution of 3,891 Polish soldiers, it added.

The KGB, successor to the NKVD, in researching its archives earlier this year, turned up evidence that 6,865 bodies had been buried near Kharkov between August 9, 1937 and March 11, 1938 at the height of Stalin's purges.

SEATTLE: A Soviet pilot who was a hero of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, making repeated flights to drop sand and concrete on to a reactor after it exploded, was in critical condition with a lung infection at the weekend. The pilot, Anatoly Grishchenko, aged 53, is in the United States for treatment. He underwent a bone marrow transplant for leukaemia at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Centre here on April 27 and had been in stable condition. He developed a fever and breathing difficulties last week and doctors placed him on a respirator, a spokesman said. "Mr Grishchenko was sedated and his doctors 'really don't feel there will be a recovery in the next 24 hours,'" she added on Saturday.

Mr Grishchenko's wife, Galina, is at her husband's side.

## Reality no obstacle on road to market

### —MOSCOW— COMMENTARY

MARY DEJEVSKY

THE Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet, was last week presented with a masterpiece of drafting which enabled it to vote by an overwhelming majority to accept the government's economic reform programme while in fact rejecting it. So ingenious was the drafting that the formal resolution of acceptance was not only passed almost on the nod, but also managed to unite a parliament which had hitherto seemed irreconcilably divided.

The trick had been to "take note" of the government programme in principle, so accepting the concept of the Soviet Union's transition to a market economy, and then declare the need to go back to the drawing board to determine how to implement it. As the drafter had rightly detected, implementation, the details of which had been set out in 70 closely-typed pages of the programme and included steep price rises for almost everything, was where the conflict lay.

For three weeks two groups of deputies had battled against each other and against the programme. The left considered the programme dangerously cautious and wanted to free all prices within reason, allow private ownership of everything and denationalise whatever could be denationalised overnight. The right thought the programme dangerously radical and harmful to the interests of ordinary workers, and felt that economic reform could and should be conducted less painfully.

After last week's vote, both sides were happy. The left divined in clause

5 of the resolution, which allows President Gorbachev to issue economic edicts by himself from July 1, the possibility that he would proceed at full speed without a glance back to an indecisive parliament. The right saw in the rejection of the implementation programme a rejection also of the hated price rises.

What only a negligible minority contested, however, was that the transition to a market economy was both inevitable and desirable. Mr Gorbachev and his economists can count this a signal victory in a country which has spent the best part of 70 years officially discouraging any manifestations of market economics, and where state prices bear no relation either to costs or to availability. Ideological diarchies, who were taught to regard the market as an essentially capitalist phenomenon, are clearly still around. They are the people to whom Mr Gorbachev addresses his now well-rehearsed thesis on ancient Rome.

According to this argument, which he produced for the third time in a month at his press conference with Margaret Thatcher 10 days ago, the market cannot be a capitalist phenomenon because it was already flourishing in ancient Rome, long before capitalism reared its head.

"The transition to the market" is on every Soviet politician's lips and is repeated dutifully by television presenters and Muscovite taxi drivers alike. The definition of this market, however, is still hazy and contradictory. The popular Soviet view seems increasingly to be no more than an outsider's vision of the West without any of the supporting knowledge and assumptions. It is a vision of bright lights and plenty, of shiny cars and brightly coloured fruit piled high in shops, all at accessible prices.

The residual fear of unemployment and astronomical prices is still strong, but there is widespread hope that these unpleasant aspects of a market economy can be avoided. One of the Soviet Union's first co-operative millionaires appeared on television a couple of weeks ago not only to sing the praises of "the market", but to advance a way of getting there that would entail slashing prices to bring hoarded rubles back into circulation.

Not surprisingly, the Tarasov way, as it is commonly referred to after the millionaire, has been embraced wholeheartedly by the Muscovite in the street who will now be reluctant to accept the need for price increases. The reality that there is nothing to buy and that the Soviet Union cannot flood the shops with imports because it has no spare foreign exchange is an awkward obstacle to the Tarasov way, but not one that troubles the citizens of Moscow overmuch.

The list of economic bills waiting to be submitted to the Supreme Soviet also shows what basic elements of a

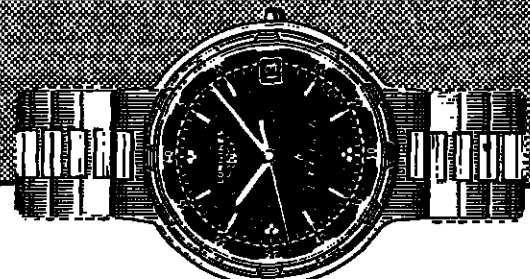
modern market are lacking. Banking and finance, small businesses, foreign investment, customs regulations, an insurance-based health service, stocks and bonds and anti-monopoly regulations are all to be the subject of new laws designed to create the mechanics of a market for a country which does not have one.

Outside a very narrow circle of specialised economists, however, even those who oversee the legislation may have no more idea than the Moscow taxi driver of how "the market" works. Last week Yuri Maslyukov, the chairman of the state planning committee Gosplan, and first deputy prime minister, made another attempt to explain what would happen to his domain on the advent of "the market". For the umpteenth time he gave his favoured answer that it would take a co-ordinating role and become something like West Germany's economics ministry.

Russians know what a market is, because they see it and take part in it almost every day, be it the peasants' market or the black market. In Moscow, both are distinguished by haphazard supply, extortionate prices and insulting names in the local jargon. The peasants' markets are universally called "bazaars". "Stop the bazaar and give us a market," said one of the banners at the May Day parade. For the time being it suits both leaders and people to maintain the fiction that the two things are based on different principles. Eventually, however, the truth must out.

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# Honecker may be tried for helping terrorists

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

ERICH Honecker, East Germany's disgraced former leader, may be prosecuted for supporting the activities of West German terrorists given asylum in East Germany under his regime.

Alexander von Stahl, the West German director of public prosecutions, said yesterday that he intended to bring charges against Herr Honecker, Erich Mielke, the former minister for state security, and Markus Wolf, the former head of espionage, as a result of information passed to Bonn by East Berlin which suggested that the decision to grant Red Army Faction terrorists East German citizenship had been approved by Herr Honecker on the recom-

mendation of Herr Mielke. Peter-Michael Diestel, the East German interior minister, said that the prosecution of Herr Mielke was now "quite conceivable" but he did not comment on the accusation against Herr Honecker and Herr Wolf. Herr Wolf has denied that his department, which controlled information-gathering by East German agents, had any knowledge of the presence of Western terrorists in East Germany.

The interior ministry has promised to deliver to the West German authorities records detailing the operation of secret training camps throughout East Germany.

Both Herr Honecker and Herr Mielke were released from detention earlier in the year after the East German public prosecutor failed to establish grounds for legal charges against them. Herr Honecker is in a high-security Soviet sanatorium and Herr Mielke has been rumoured to be senile and unfit to face trial.

## Ceasefire holds in Sri Lanka

Colombo — After five days of fierce fighting between rebels of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and Sri Lanka's security forces, the guns have been silent since 6 pm on Saturday. The separatists decided to observe a ceasefire, after Shabul Hameed, the justice minister, flew to the northern capital of Jaffna (Vijitha Yapa writes).

The details of the agreement are not known. An earlier ceasefire deadline on Wednesday had passed without any abating in the fighting. But the security forces have recently made big advances.

## Inquiry into 55 deaths at school

Lagos — A judicial commission of enquiry is expected to be sworn in today in Port Harcourt to investigate the deaths of at least 55 children when a three-storey school building collapsed during lessons on Friday (Elizabeth Obadina writes).

## Troop alert after Ladakh bombing

Jammu — Troops were put on alert yesterday in a border area of India's troubled Kashmir state, a day after Buddhist monks bombed buildings and fought pitched battles with police, officials said. Paramilitary troops patrolled Leh, the headquarters of Ladakh district on the Tibetan border, and the army was put on alert as a Buddhist campaign for separation from India-held Kashmir turned violent on Saturday, they said. Witnesses said the Buddhist protesters hurled rocks at police yesterday in the military strategic region. (AP)



As the serious business of voting got under way in Bulgaria's second round of multi-party elections yesterday, gypsy families' thoughts turned to lighter things at a wedding celebration in Sofia, the capital

## Anger at Belgrade TV 'bias'

FROM DESA TRIVISAN IN BELGRADE

SERBIAN journalists have protested against what they claim to be biased and untruthful reporting on last week's anti-communist demonstration. More than 100 journalists on Belgrade television, and almost as many working on the largest daily *Politika*, have been suspended and threatened with the loss of jobs after refusing to participate in what they described as a political propaganda campaign.

The independent union of journalists, recently set up "in defence of professional honour" on Belgrade radio and television, and which already has more than 300 members, accused the director of Belgrade television, Dusan Mitrevic, of blatantly violating journalists' ethics by ordering distorted reports of the recently held anti-communist demonstration. The union, however, intends to start legal proceedings against the director of Belgrade television on charges that he had used public media to misinform the viewers, and had moreover threatened to suspend the journalists who refused to participate.

Mr Mitrevic and the director of *Politika*, Zika Minovic, are said to have personally issued orders to carry texts prepared in advance, claiming that only a few thousand people had attended the demonstration, although late in the evening a peaceful protest in front of Belgrade television building was dispersed when the police charged with batons, injuring several demonstrators, including two opposition leaders. Some Serbian viewers were given a distorted picture of the rally, and while independent witnesses the numbers as at least 30,000, the media claimed only 8,000.

## Abuses mar Bulgaria poll

FROM REUTERS IN SOFIA

IRREGULARITIES and several cases of overt intimidation marred the second round of voting in Bulgaria's first multi-party election in more than four decades, foreign observers reported yesterday. Some incidents indicated a pattern of intimidation in several districts, the international observers added.

Foreign diplomats said the abuses might not be serious enough to nullify the outcome, but they appeared more widespread than in the first round last Sunday.

Among irregularities seen

by the observer teams yesterday was the presence of uniformed officers and local mayors canvassing outside polling stations and a failure to observe voting secrecy.

After the first round in the election of a new 400-seat national assembly, the former communists, now the Bulgarian Socialist Party, had a comfortable majority over the Union of Democratic Forces opposition alliance.

Diplomats said the most worrying cases of intimidation and foul play yesterday involved army conscripts and

gypsies. There were reports of soldiers known to have voted for the opposition in the first round being sent on training sessions to stop them voting yesterday.

Reports of intimidation of gypsies were also widespread, the diplomats added. These included allegations that gypsies were being bribed to vote for Socialist candidates.

As the reports of irregularities reached Sofia, police set up barriers around the National Palace of Culture, focus of last week's anti-government protests.

## Monarchists in Sofia yearn for return of tsar

FROM TIM JUDAH IN SOFIA

IN 1925 a bomb exploded in the church of St Nedelya in the centre of Sofia. Although 123 people were killed, the bomb's intended victim, Tsar Boris III, was unharmed. On Saturday Mass was celebrated in the same church to mark the 53rd birthday of Tsar Boris's son, Tsar Simeon II.

Simeon, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who left Bulgaria at the age of nine after the abolition of the monarchy in 1946, lives in exile in Madrid. He is a businessman with considerable interests in property in Morocco. Since the fall of Bulgaria's communist leader, Todor Zhivkov, last November, a small band of ardent admirers have campaigned for his return to Bulgaria. Tsar Simeon has said that he would be willing to return as monarch only if it was "the will of the people".

Bulgaria's monarchists have grouped themselves round the party for the Restoration of the Turnovo Constitution, the legal document which underpinned Bulgaria's theoretical constitutional monarchy before it was abolished in 1946.

Yesterday, outside party headquarters, a small crowd of people were looking at the portraits of the royal family — past and present — which are plastered in the front window.

But inside an air of dejection hung over party workers. In last Sunday's elections the party came tenth, receiving 8,338 votes — or 0.14% of the vote. But according to the party spokesman, Hristo Dermendzhiev, this was actually a mistake. The party should not have got any at all.

Mr Dermendzhiev says: "We realised that we weren't going to do very well, so we appealed to our supporters to

vote for the main opposition group, the Union of Democratic Forces. Unfortunately, it was too late to withdraw our ballot slips and obviously some people didn't get the message." So, apparently the real reason for the air of depression at party headquarters was because "the Communists did so well".

Mr Dermendzhiev said that the restoration of the monarchy was a realistic idea, but put his party's obvious lack of success down to disorganisation. Meanwhile, he says that he and his colleagues will continue to campaign for the Tsar's return.

Both young and old supporters nod in agreement, but their task will be a difficult one. Outside the headquarters of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, the former Communist Party, which has emerged from last Sunday's elections with more than 47 per cent of the vote, a small crowd was adamant in denouncing a restoration of the monarchy. Outside the headquarters of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces one lady says that Bulgaria's monarchists are "sweet" — but that few people supported them because "monarchy and modern democracy don't go together".

Dimitar Kantchev said that although he was quite sympathetic to the idea of monarchy, "we Bulgarians don't deserve Simeon — we're too difficult a people".

Reached by telephone in Madrid yesterday, Tsar Simeon said that the Mass being held on Saturday in Sofia was a "kind gesture", but he refused to say any more "especially between the two rounds of the election".

## De Gaulle's call to arms inspires a nation again

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

AS DAWN broke over Paris today, the crackling voice of Charles de Gaulle calling upon the French to fight on against Nazi Germany was heard again. It came from the vast model of a 1940s-style radio erected in Place de la Concorde to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the BBC broadcast.

Although June 18 celebrations are taking place all over France, it is in Paris — "City of the Liberation" — that the man who by sheer force of will restored the honour and glory of a country humiliated on the battlefield and stained by collaboration acquires a particular intensity. Thousands of posters commemorating 10 key moments in his life (the broadcast is naturally included) adorn the walls, a short film about de Gaulle is

showing at cinemas and the general's unmistakable profile beneath his usual *képi* is projected nightly on to the immense facade of the Hôtel de Ville.

By no coincidence, the town hall is where Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris and president of the Gaullist *Rassemblement pour la République*, has personally been orchestrating the capital's homage to de Gaulle. It is costing some £5million.

What the prime minister would most like them to remember is quite another matter, for M Chirac and his party are currently in all sorts of trouble, clinging desperately to the legitimacy once conferred by the general in person. The louder M Chirac claims to be direct heir to the eternal values of Gaullism, the

more evident it is that he cannot fill the great man's shoes.

It would surely have amused General de Gaulle to know that among today's formal ceremonies President François Mitterrand will be dedicating an enormous metal plaque at the Arc de Triomphe bearing the words of the June 18 appeal. President Mitterrand's relations with the general were rarely better than cool and often freezing.

A recent opinion poll found that 75 per cent of secondary school pupils knew the year of de Gaulle's BBC appeal and almost without exception they identified him as the driving force behind their country's final liberation.

One question that was not asked, but usefully could have been in this year of anniversaries for de Gaulle (born 1890, died 1970), was how deeply the French wish to remember the circumstances that drove the obscure professional soldier, aged 49 — Churchill's "unknown general" — into exile in London. The collapse of France, the complicity of the country's elected representatives in what followed, the extent of collaboration and the truth about the degree of resistance: however de Gaulle's memory is honoured, the old demons have still to be exorcised.

Home tribute: Thousands of admirers of de Gaulle paraded through his home village of Colombey-les-Deux-Églises in eastern France yesterday.

M Chirac joined the crowd, estimated at 45,000. (Reuters)



De Gaulle making his historic appeal from London

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# Alienating the middle

Ronald Butt

The commonplace comment that Labour is now laying siege to the centre ground of politics understates the present reality. In the mind's eye of the public majority, this ground is already occupied by Labour, which is increasingly seen as the reasonable, moderate and socially responsive party. It is the Tories who are now disliked as doctrinaire, extreme and socially hard-faced. That is not the truth, and it may not continue to be seen as the truth, but it should particularly worry the Conservatives that it is the present view held by many of the kind of serious-minded middle-class people who gave Harold Wilson his victory in 1964.

Labour is seen as occupying the middle ground because it has both accepted many changes brought about by Mrs Thatcher and reformed its own attitudes. The middle ground has been shifted to the right. Since Neil Kinnock became Labour's leader, his career could be described (in the words Disraeli used of Peel) as one long appropriation clause. On Labour's behalf, he has borrowed or burgled his opponents' political attitudes galore: from acceptance of the market and the merits of relatively low taxation to the Tories' trade union reforms. This is not to be jeered at. In a democracy, one party must learn from another. Labour has had to adjust itself to the conditions created by Thatcherism, just as the Tories in 1951 had to adjust to the social and economic changes of the Attlee government.

A comparison between then and now is instructive. The Tories in 1951 had the advantage that much done by Labour was deeply unpopular, above all, nationalisation, the build-up of bureaucracy and the reliance on controls. They therefore offered to arrest these policies and, where practicable, to reverse them, though accepting that the bulk of nationalisation was irreversible.

Yet Labour's welfare state was popular and the Tories were so eager to embrace it that they would not even tackle the flaws in its organisation and financing. These still plague us. For the sake of full employment, they were also happy in power to be guided by the conventional post-war interpretation of Keynesian economics, with increasingly unhappy consequences until Mrs Thatcher changed course. Like Labour today, the Tories were cautious in their own commitments. They promised simply to set the people free, manage things better and undo only what was unpopular in socialism. By this strategy, they wrested power from Labour in 1951, though with an overall majority of only 17 and a total vote slightly below Labour's. They kept office for 13 years.

The relationship between government and opposition now is uncannily like that before the 1951 election. Just as the Tories then in opposition were chiefly concerned to kill the allegation that they were

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

Don't tell me, I know. One makes light of others' afflictions at one's peril. To question the scale of the horror which is "gum disease" will be to learn from tomorrow's post that thousands of Times readers are under the doctor with their gums, dozens, at death's door, are outraged at my insolence, and even now a lynch-mob of angry dentists and dribbling, toothless desperadoes is combing the Derbyshire hills, seeking my hideout.

But what is gum disease? I have just bought my tube of toothpaste. I do so annually; and this year I knew the time had come when I clipped a tooth biting the end of the tube to get the last squeeze out. This panic measure was all that was left once I had exhausted (throughout May) the spoils extractable by inserting the bristles on the end of the toothbrush inside the nozzle and scouring round for the occasional smear.

Down to Matlock for toothpaste. This year I chose Macleans because it was on special offer. For me, buying toothpaste is a big event, and to help arrive at the final decision I read the claims made on each of the rival boxes. Sensodyne fascinated me.

"Sensodyne", said the label, "relieves the pain of sensitive teeth." Gosh! Do I have sensitive teeth? It isn't something I have ever considered. How sensitive should they be? One would not wish to be spoken of as having insensitive teeth. How will toothpaste help, anyway? The label didn't explain, so I opted for Macleans.

"Fights plaque", said the box, "the cause of gum disease." A moment's perplexity was followed by the heady thought that here was a threat I could ignore, for it touched neither my own life nor that of loved ones. But then I thought: "For how much longer shall we be spared? Better leave nothing to chance..." and I carried the Macleans to the check-out counter.

Since then I have questioned many friends about gum disease. All said they had heard of it, but nobody seems to have had it. Is it something you

admit? Is it like sensitive teeth? Or chapped hands? Those hot-air dryers encountered in public lavatories always boast: "Protects against chapped hands." What are "chapped hands" and how does a blast of hot air protect them? I shall probably carry on drying my hands on my trousers.

Or problem hair? I cannot decide whether I have "greasy", "dry", "flyaway", "out-of-control", "difficult" or "unmanageable" hair. Each separate affliction, apparently, needs a separate shampoo. As the purpose of shampoo is to strip your hair of oil, I don't know why people with "greasy" hair don't try Vim, or petrol. But what is "brittle" hair? Perhaps it's what you get chapped hands from running your fingers through it.

My sister-in-law has made a foray into a Body Shop. She reports that you can buy "Sebutape" there. Applied to the body this tape tells you whether you have "oily", "dry" or "oh no, my friends, not 'normal' skin, for normality does not call for treatment - 'combination' skin. This, apparently, helps you deal with the "oily T-panel" which runs across your forehead and down your nose. I must act fast.

While I am about it, I must treat my eyes, too. Apparently, untreated eyes are "dull", while cheeks get rough and need pampering. Tomato slices on the eyes, cure both afflictions. So, if you are prepared to lie on your back and look like an animated salad, there's the cure.

But I draw the line at "foam toe-separators". Even the Body Shop which sells them offers no explanation.

Home, now, with the Macleans. I place it next to the Frish. "Frish kills germs, even under the lavatory rim," says the container. Another problem I didn't know I had! What mischief are these "germs" doing? A few yards down the plumbing, in the septic tank, bacterial action is vital.

But what about a few yards back up the system: my digestive system? "Directable!" says my green plastic bottle. Crickets! Surely not?

# The big issue at the end of the tunnel

John Adams considers the road-rail debate secondary to the inexorable increase in traffic

The road versus rail debate, fuelled by the government's refusal to fund the latest proposal for a Channel tunnel railway link, is missing the point. One side wants to reduce congestion and the environmental impact of road traffic by getting more of it on to the railways. The government replies, almost getting the point, that even if rail usage were to double, car traffic would be reduced by only 8 per cent and lorries by 14 per cent.

The problem overlooked by both sides is traffic growth. In 1988 (the last year for which data are available) road freight traffic increased by 15 per cent. In the past two years road passenger traffic increased by 10 per cent. In other words, all the traffic carried by rail represents between one and two years' growth in the traffic on the roads.

The government's critics contrast Britain's transport policy with those of our main European competitors, Germany and France, where government support for public transport is much more generous, fares are lower, services are superior, and are more

widely used. All this is true, but it ignores the fact that the average Frenchman and the average German also travels further than the average Briton by car. The same holds for freight. The Germans and the French move more of their freight by rail, water or pipe than the British. But they also move more by road.

Recent years have seen an increase in rail travel in Britain - a "startling renaissance", in the words of the *Daily Telegraph*. This renaissance needs to be kept in perspective. Since 1952 (when most statistics begin), bus travel has halved, travel by car has increased ten-fold, while rail travel has increased by 5 per cent. For every extra mile travelled by rail over this period, 230 miles were travelled by car. Air travel over the same period has increased 30-fold.

The changes that have taken place in Britain's travel habits since the second world war have resulted in profound changes to land-use and patterns of activity. The frequent assertion that the solution to the present transport mess is to get people out of their cars and back into trains is facile.

They were never in trains. Because starting-out points and destinations are so widely dispersed, most of the journeys now made by car cannot, realistically, be made by public transport. For a growing number of journeys, rail and car are complementary rather than substitutes one for the other.

People from high-income, car-owning households travel more by rail than those from low-income households without cars. The train, increasingly, is something that people get in their cars and drive to.

Any government wanting to help solve the greenhouse problem by reducing carbon dioxide emissions will need to do more than just halt the growth in cars and lorries, but reduce it. This cannot be achieved by a simple change from car to bus or train. It will require a return to appropriate land-use and activity patterns, to a less expansive way of life. Most difficult of all, it will require confronting that most holy of sacred cows, economic growth.

The main reason Germany and France have more traffic than Britain is that each has a larger

gross domestic product. GDP is the single best predictor of traffic levels, and this is hardly surprising given that it summarises a wide range of activities that involve gathering raw materials together, processing them, and then distributing them to consumers. Between 1952 and 1988 freight traffic and GDP in Britain each grew by 150 per cent. Over the same period passenger traffic increased by 300 per cent; personal travel is involved not only in the productive process, but is a form of consumption in itself.

All non-green political parties in Britain favour economic growth. They vie with one another over who can produce more of it. Traffic growth is an inescapable concomitant to economic growth; although they do not usually put it this way, political parties are competing to make traffic grow faster. The Channel tunnel depends for its commercial existence on traffic growth. The advocates of a fast rail link say it is needed to enable British businessmen to take full advantage of the growth in opportunities afforded by the EC single market. The Channel tunnel

has come to symbolise these opportunities.

All non-green political parties are also now arguing over who can best protect the environment from the impact of traffic. But no party has yet discovered a form of economic growth that does not involve more traffic. Any relief from road traffic in Kent that a fast, high-capacity rail link might provide will quickly be overtaken by traffic growth.

Kent is not being offered an environmentally damaging railway in place of even more environmentally damaging road traffic. It is being offered both.

Last year each person in Britain travelled, on average, about 150 miles a week. And feeding our consumer appetites involved the movement of 36 tonnes/miles of freight each week for every one of us. The Department of Transport assumes that before growth stops, these numbers will more than double. Will we be happier and feel richer? I doubt it. Will Britain be a greener and more pleasant land? Impossible.

The author is reader in geography at University College London.

# Forget the Nazis—put the Wall criminals on trial

Bernard Levin argues the case for bringing to justice the border guards who shot defectors in cold blood

The tussle between Lords and Commons over the War Crimes Bill is still not settled, and feelings run high on both sides. It is easy to see why: powerful arguments can be marshalled for and against. But I have a parallel matter to discuss, and this time I think that there can be only one verdict.

On or about January 12, 1981, a murder was committed. The victim was an 18-year-old German girl, named Marinetta Jirkowski; she was pregnant. She was travelling with two companions, one of them presumably the father of her unborn child, when a group of men opened fire on the three. The travellers were unarmed, and the killers would have had no reason to suppose that they had weapons. Nor were the trio making threatening gestures, shouting abuse, or even approaching the killers; on the contrary, they were going away from them, as quickly as possible. It is known that the criminals gave no warning before they began to shoot. At least one of them had a quick-firing gun; Miss Jirkowski's body proved to have nine bullets in it. Her two companions, having established that she was dead, left her body where it had fallen, and continued on their way. Please do not assume that they were acting callously; they had good reason for their action.

I had never heard of Marinetta, but I think I can say with truth that she was my friend; certainly I have not forgotten her, whence this article. Readers with exceptionally good memories may recall my report, on this page, of her death: I wrote about her on January 22, 1981. She and the two men were East Germans; the killers were border guards; the three were trying to get across the frontier into the Federal Republic; the rules were that those attempting to do so were to be shot; Marinetta was. The two men got to safety, and it was from them that the details of the murder were established.

It is not at all improbable that

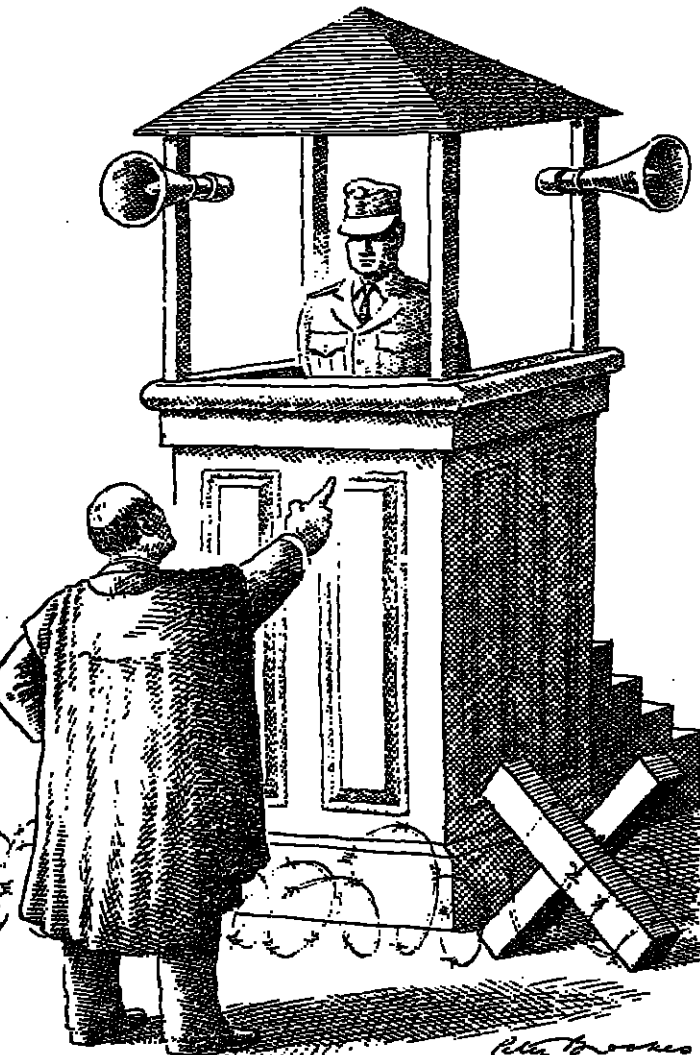
the murderers can, even now, be found and identified. Apart from her two companions in the flight to freedom, there are almost certainly records in East German archives. Brave citizens of that state, from the beginning of the murder policy, surreptitiously collected the names of the uniformed assassins. There would be duty-logs and incident reports.

Then what? No doubt the murderers would say that they were only obeying orders. The echo is deafening: that plea was rejected in the case of Nazi killers, and I can see no reason why it should be accepted for communist ones. Nor could I see any reason at the time of Marinetta's murder, either; I wrote that "I do not know how the filthy thing that killed her is to be destroyed, though I know that sooner or later it must be."

Well, it has been, and in the euphoria of liberation, to say nothing of the dangers and difficulties that liberation is bringing with it, the search for such criminals can hardly have a high priority. But sooner or later, justice must be done.

The border killings (Marinetta Jirkowski was one of many hundreds) have a peculiarly repulsive aura. The criminals were not killing for gain or revenge or in war, let alone self-defence. Their victims were doing nothing more wicked or extraordinary than leaving their country in order to go and live in another. Nobody suggested that the refugees were taking with them vital technology or state secrets; no one supposed that they were criminals fleeing from justice; their murderers were not afraid that they were going to incite the leaders of the West to declare war. Yet the penalty was death, without trial.

As time went by, the guarding of the border demanded more sophisticated devices; the mounted machineguns activated by anyone breaking an infra-red beam were more effective than barbed wire; there was even talk of dismantling the Wall (because of its obtrusive



reminder of evil) and leaving the task of keeping East Germans at home to the trip-wires, the pressure-pads and the dogs. (The dogs, incidentally, had to be changed every few weeks; when escape attempts were few, it was found that the dogs began to be insufficiently savage.)

I do not envisage a mass trial like those of the Nazi leaders at the end of the second world war. Indeed, I think such a spoli forum would be quite inappropriate; there were no mass exterminations on the border, no crowds crushed by tanks, no pitched battles, indeed no resistance. The victims were killed in ones and twos, and their killers did their work by fours and fives. But

there must be no summary justice, either; there must be a fair trial for those who denied their victims any kind of trial, if only to point two morals rather than one.

I cannot maintain that such trials would have deterrence as their aim; we can begin to be sure that no such state of affairs will return to Europe, and even if it did, it is fanciful to think that the guards would hesitate to fire because of the example made of their predecessors. After all, I do not suppose that the men who killed Marinetta Jirkowski trembled, after they had done so, at the possibility that they might one day be called to account.

Retributive justice is not a familiar concept these days; per-

haps rightly. But there are times - thankfully few - when it becomes appropriate. Some of Ceausescu's torturers have gone on trial; the East German parliament is being sifted for those who worked hand-in-glove with the secret police; why, even Brezhnev's son-in-law is in prison.

Readers may insist that the "war crimes trials" which may yet take place in Britain are going to be my gander. True, I have opposed such trials, even though the guilty ones were guilty of crimes far more terrible than any German Vopo ever dreamed of. The analogy breaks down; such trials would entail retrospective legislation, substantial changes to our system of justice, the violation of some of our most important rules of law, and evidence almost impossible to weigh.

No such obstacles stand in the way of the prosecution of East German murderers; whatever statute of limitations a reunited Germany may have, it cannot have a mesh so loose that such killers can slip through it. Of course, the range of crimes committed in the Soviet empire is vast, and the criminals are almost numberless. Yet there is something about the border killings, and the combination of a defendant, a witness and a grave would speak more loudly and more vividly than any parade of suppressed newspapers, silenced writers, sacked dissidents, confiscated businesses, corrupt judges and falsified statistics.

There will be objections on the ground that most of the murderers can never be traced. I am not so sure. But in any case, it would be a strange legal doctrine which absolved a criminal because other criminals had not been caught. Remember, Marinetta Jirkowski was not falsely imprisoned, dismissed from her job, followed about by secret police or even beaten up. She was murdered, with a child in her womb, because she wanted to change her address, and when her body was recovered, she was found to have been shot nine times. If that crime can be brought home to the man who committed it, I see no reason why he should not expiate it by spending the rest of his life in prison.

## Watergate submerged

Is Richard Nixon about to be rehabilitated? On the other side of the Atlantic the answer seems to be yes. His views on international politics are increasingly in demand and a Nixon museum and library will soon be opened at Yorba Linda, his Californian birthplace.

The British, however, appear less prepared to put him back on a pedestal. The latest Volkswagen advertisements, carried in yesterday's papers, feature a picture of Nixon complete with five o'clock shadow, and the caption: "Would you buy a used car from this man?" Terribly unfair, really, for Nixon in his day was known for giving away new cars, such as the Lincoln Continental he presented to Leonid Brezhnev. BMP, the agency behind the ads, expresses surprise at any suggestion that Nixon might be offended. Admitting that the former president had not been paid or consulted, Peter Clay, a BMP director, says: "Arguably he should be pleased to be depicted as a used-car salesman. We did it with warmth, not malice."

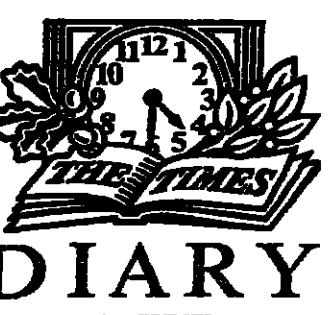
Many expected to see Nixon in Britain this year for the "I like Ike" celebrations marking the centenary of the birth of former president Dwight Eisenhower. After all, Nixon was vice-president throughout Eisenhower's eight years in office. The British Eisenhower Centenary Committee did discuss bringing him over to speak at a fund-raising dinner at Guildhall, but after much debate decided against. Was Watergate

the reason? Winston Churchill MP, chairman of the committee, says: "I don't think the concern is so much about that. It is more to do with the fact that we have limited funds, and can't afford to fly him to Britain."

So how will history view the man they called Tricky Dicky? Jonathan Aitken MP, who is writing a Nixon biography, says: "For his good deeds. Despite mistakes, he will be reappraised as the outstanding foreign policy president of the century."

## Making waves

The Queen may unwittingly be drawn into the row over the proposed extension of the Jubilee Line to Westminster, clashing as it does with the plan to build a Queen's Fountain in Parliament Square. This was proposed by the Fountain Society (president the Prince of Wales) to commemorate the reign of our Sovereign Queen Elizabeth and received the approval of Buckingham Palace in 1987. The society is to unveil the design for what it says will be "a magnificent royal fountain to enhance the ceremonial space of Parliament Square" later this month. "We have petitioned against the Jubilee Line Bill," says Thelma Secar, chairman of the society. "If it is passed, London Underground will have the power to use Parliament Square as a builders' dump for up to five years." London Transport is unrepentant. Spokesman Phil Carter insists that linking the Jubilee Line to the District and Circle lines at Westminster will make life easier for thousands - including those MPs who are



protesting against the extension. Even the removal of Churchill's statue from the square for up to five years leaves London Transport unfazed. "I hope he enjoys his holiday," says Carter.

Everything becomes collectable in time. This week Christie's will auction a rare collection of... auction catalogues, with one, an 1822 example from the Fonthill Abbey sale, expected to fetch up to £400. Resourceful collectors are already snapping up copies of the sale catalogue in the confident belief that before long it, too, will be coming under the hammer.

## Eva and Fifa

The soprano Eva Turner, who died yesterday, was an awe-inspiring figure on the London music scene almost up to her death. Well into her nineties, she was still a regular attendee at first nights, dispensing advice and criticism to today's singers and performers. Her formidable presence she put down to being born in Oldham, the cheerless Victorian mill town that also produced William Walton. "I wasn't born a Lancastrian for nothing. Even in

the chorus I said to myself, 'I must get to the front', she once remarked when asked about her pushy reputation. As one of the first English sopranos to gain international recognition, particularly at La Scala, her greatest role was as the ruthless ice-princess in Puccini's *Turandot*. It was, perhaps, fitting that she should die at the very moment that the opera, or at least an excerpt from it, is enjoying phenomenal popular recognition. Millions around the world who had never previously heard a note of opera are now captivated by its tenor aria "Nessun dorma" - the World Cup theme tune.



## Terraces or benches

If Gordon Brown, Labour's shadow trade and industry spokesman, snarls across the despatch box in a more than usually aggressive fashion at Nicholas Ridley, he has good cause. Brown, an avid soccer fan who attended all Scotland's games in the last two World Cups, was looking forward to a hat-trick in Italy. He was in Genoa on Saturday to see the Scots record

## Burning issue

As anyone with half an eye can see, l'Avenue des Champs-Elysées is not what it used to be. Most nights, a horde of vendors invades the broad, once elegant thoroughfare, hawk-ing everything from giant balloons to Eiffel Tower statues. It is hardly surprising, then, that local residents, who pay vast rents, are demanding a clampdown. The police chief of the 8th arrondissement replies that the strain on resources caused by state visits to the Arc de Triomphe means he does not have men to cope with every fleet-footed pavement merchant. In any case, he reports, action is being taken: already this year 2,812 mega-balloons have been confiscated, along with 687 kilos of chestnuts snatched from illegal braziers.





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## GREENING EASTERN EUROPE

The environmental destruction of great tracts of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union may be communism's most enduring legacy. Agreements reached in Dublin at the weekend between environment ministers of the European Community and their colleagues from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the first joint initiative of its kind, have laid the basis for redressing some of the damage and preventing further deterioration.

The European Community's new environmental agency will be opened to pan-European membership, providing a channel for consultation, funds, and technology transfer. Ministers from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe committed themselves to better environmental management and to work towards the EC's environmental protection standards. For its part, the EC will give priority to environmental reconstruction, emphasising more efficient use of energy and clean technology in its aid to Eastern Europe.

The catalogue of disasters rehearsed at the Dublin meeting confirms that the task will still take decades. Forty years of centrally planned over-investment in heavy industry, and of total disregard for environmental costs or economic efficiency, have left a horrifying toll of cancers and respiratory diseases, dying forests, poisoned rivers and lakes, and polluting factories. The World Bank has estimated the cost of arresting pollution in Eastern Europe at some \$200 billion. The Soviet Union has yet to quantify the extent of its own damage.

Poland's rate of energy consumption is six times West European levels, as is its per capita production of sulphur dioxide. Three fifths of the food produced in Cracow is unfit for humans. Two thirds of East Germany's rivers are heavily polluted, and the state of the Danube between Romania and Bulgaria is a filthy testament to years of misrule. If present pollution continues, the Black Sea will be as

dead in ten years as is the Aral Sea today. The air in the industrial triangle of northwest Czechoslovakia, southeast East Germany and southwest Poland is unbearably, largely due to heavy reliance on sulphurous brown coal for energy production and intensely wasteful energy consumption.

Two lessons derive from East Europe's experience: the first is that inefficient economic management breeds pollution; the second is that unaccountable governments deliver filthy environments. Ecologists in Eastern Europe, more sophisticated in their approach than many Western "greens", recognise that the quality, not the quantity, of industrial development is the main culprit. Western Europe's environmental record, however imperfect, is vastly superior in terms of pollution per unit of production.

For remedial strategies to work, Eastern Europe will need more, not less growth. New investment in efficient industries must replace inefficient, polluting plants, not least because closures will involve hundreds of thousands of job losses. The transfer to market economies will put a premium on the efficient use of resources. Poland is leading the field in switching energy prices to a market basis. The new governments declared in Dublin that they were ready to accept the key principle that "the polluter pays".

For many East Europeans, the most telling lesson of the past four decades is the second. As its leaders now readily acknowledge, pollution flourishes where there is no democracy. Pollution knows no frontiers. In Dublin, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe pledged themselves to co-ordinate future policies according to the principles for environmental stewardship accepted within the European Community. The Gulf will not be bridged by good intentions, but their willingness to begin has a significance which the West must now help to make more than symbolic.

## COMING TO TERMS WITH ISLAM

The Islamic Salvation Front's victory in Algeria's local elections will trouble Arab leaders and intellectuals who see the need for social, economic and political liberalisation but fear that democracy would open the doors of power to Islamic fundamentalism. The rulers of Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt have tried to co-opt Islamic leaders, as they ease open democratic safety valves, without recognising Islamic parties. Pressures on them to do so will now grow, though such a course could sweep away reformers and despots alike.

The Algerian Islamic Front owes its success to a number of factors, some of which should temper pessimism. The electoral system permitted proxy votes (apt to be cast by husbands). Since the party with most votes in a district receives more than half the seats, the scope for anti-fundamentalist coalitions was reduced. Divisions within the ruling National Liberation Front, coupled with electoral boycotts by the secular opposition parties, further distorted the results. A third of those who voted chose the Front, yet two thirds of Algeria's people will now come under Islamic municipal administrations. The two out of five voters who obeyed the call for a boycott were those most likely to oppose the Front's pledge to introduce Sharia law and confine women to their homes.

Yet there are other reasons for the Front's victory which would obtain in much of the Arab world. Fundamentalism has become identified with a general revulsion to years of misrule, whether by emirs, kings or one-party dictatorships. Religious movements have a head start over secular opposition precisely because the mosques, unlike political parties, have never been silenced.

Preachers have been free to denounce privilege and corruption, even if sometimes elliptically, and Islamic cultural and social organisations have flourished at the grassroots, meeting practical needs where despotism or, in Algeria's case, state socialism, failed. Those

failures have, to a disturbing degree, been equated with "westernisation". Ruthless regimes have given "alien" political systems a bad name; in almost every country, modernisation without democratic liberties has created nostalgia for the sure values of faith and family. The key question for reformers is whether democracy can coexist with religious tolerance. Fundamentalism will not be appeased by mosque building, small concessions to Sharia law or to religious education and television, or the prefacing of political speeches by invocations of Allah - the defences deployed by moderate Arab leaders. The paradox is that fundamentalist movements, even where they may express the general will, are not committed to political pluralism. Because, to believers, Islam represents a total system governing all aspects of life, the faith can never be simply a political opposition. Democracy, a leader of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front has said, is "blasphemous".

Political liberalisation is imperative: the more blatant the monopoly of power, the more easily the state can be represented as the enemy. But if the conflicting claims of democracy, modernisation and Islam are to be reconciled, the politicians must perform a balancing act far more delicate than any attempted by East Europe's communist leaders in their retreat from power.

Some, such as President Ben Ali of Tunisia (where secularism, and women's rights, are relatively entrenched), have succeeded so far. Since the triumph of candidates adhering to the Muslim Brotherhood in last year's elections, King Hussein of Jordan has brought some into government, encouraged lively, televised, parliamentary debate and accelerated social reforms. Egypt is more uneasily poised. The Algerian elections have sent tremors through other capitals because the region's leaders are acutely aware that its turbulent, despotic history provides a poor foundation on which to build.

## MORE THAN A FEW BONES

European civilisation in its period of colonial expansion rarely treated the beliefs of indigenous peoples with the sort of respect we would nowadays call civilised and tolerant. Sacred objects were frequently plundered as anthropological trophies to be taken home merely for the amusement and amazement of the explorers' contemporaries.

Sometimes such things were thought also to have special scientific interest: the skulls and skeletons of Australian Aborigines, which were sometimes even dug up from their graves, were regarded as evidence of the evolutionary origins of *homo sapiens*, as contenders for the prize of "missing link" between ape and man which so intrigued 19th century Darwinists. These skulls and skeletons are relics both of an ancient society and of a more recent anthropological craze. There are collections in Britain, several museums and institutions in Britain, including the Natural History Museum in London. The Aborigines want them back.

Three collections have agreed: Peterborough City Museum, Bradford University, and the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford have handed over a total of seven skulls, which are being returned to Australia for burial. Curators of other such collections are undecided or resistant. They fear the thin end of a wedge. Once they concede that Australian Aborigines can justifiably claim the return of museum objects, could not Egypt demand back all those mummies, or Greece all those marbles? The whole notion of a museum collection representing a wider history than the purely local one would be undermined. And many local ones reached their glass cases in the West by routes which were less than entirely respectable, at least by modern standards.

None the less there are good reasons why the Aborigines, perhaps alone, have a valid claim. In the first place human remains, even those in museums, ought to be regarded as being a unique case. They cannot be regarded as equivalent to human artefacts, mere collectors'

items. That is part of the Western dread fascination with the mummies of ancient Egypt. But the people of ancient Egypt have no modern representative; and the Copts, who may be racially descended from them, have been Christian a very long time. Many of the Aboriginal people of Australia still believe and worship as their forefathers did, and the bones of their ancestors are especially sacred. Some of the remains are not particularly old, even belonging to Aborigines still identifiable by name.

The treatment of Australia's first residents as sub-humans, even as fair game for marauding gangs of white hunters, was a tragic and shameful affair, and some of the remains displayed in British museums may even be there as a result not of plunder but of murder. Furthermore there is an Aboriginal belief that a deceased person is not fully released from this life until laid to rest with due ceremony. No curator can be entirely easy in his mind about holding on to such items. Modern anthropology has learnt to treat the beliefs and customs of studies with a respect and humility altogether different from the insensitivity which typified the Victorian approach.

The overwhelming reason for responding sympathetically to the demand for the return of these remains concerns the state of the Aboriginal people in Australia today. They are on Australia's - and the world's - conscience. Some of the wrongs done to them are beginning to be righted. But they are still a depressed and downtrodden minority, prey to the disease, indolence and drink that have been the ruin of the marginalised and dispossessed everywhere.

They are entitled to regain the pride in themselves and their history which is the right of every people. Returning a few bones will not by itself revive their fortunes, but it would symbolise the granting of that respect for the Aborigines and their culture, the absence of which has done them so much damage.

## Romania's plight under Iliescu

From Miss Patricia Rawlings, MEP for Essex South West (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, I was deeply concerned by remarks in the leader today (June 15) on the subject of foreign observers at the Romanian elections.

The observers from the European Parliament delegation, of which I am Vice-President, made both an official statement and wrote a letter to the President of the Parliament expressing our worries about the many irregularities which had taken place during the campaign. These included various types of intimidation - some of a severe nature. At no stage did we declare that the elections had been totally fair.

Today, we initiated a debate in the European Parliament calling on the Commission to refuse, publicly, to ratify the recently initiated trade and cooperation agreement with Romania, and to postpone the proposal to include Romania in the PHARE programme covering EC aid to Eastern Europe.

I do not think that our actions, in any way, have conferred respectability on a regime which has obviously failed to produce a government which reflects the true wishes of the people. There is at the moment widespread concern within the European Democratic Group over what action should be taken now. Should the United Nations or the Council of Europe be brought in to co-ordinate the results of the observer teams?

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICIA RAWLINGS,  
2, Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.  
June 15.

From Mr Robin Hart

Sir, The events in Romania over the last few days again highlight the frivolous and misguided comments from some British observ-

ers following the recent elections.

A large proportion of Romanians who have lived in a political vacuum for several decades under a vicious regime looked towards us and relied upon us to help safeguard their fragile democratic future. Our narrow vision appears to have dealt them a huge disservice.

Let us hope that the Romanian people do not have to wait another 40 years before we again have the opportunity to be of real assistance as free fellow Europeans.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN HART,  
36 Luxor Street, SE5.  
June 15.

From Mr Stephen Payne

Sir, Prior to the elections in Romania, President Iliescu announced on British TV that he would not drive the peaceful demonstrators out of University Square by force. His words were: "This is Romania, a democratic country, not Mrs Thatcher's police state".

We can all imagine the oration from Iliescu, if the latest events in Bucharest had occurred in Britain. Or indeed, if the authorities here had called on the might of the miners or any other such group to restore public order.

Sadly, this is part of a catalogue which proves beyond doubt that thousands of ordinary Romanians fought and died in a so-called revolution for nothing. Communism and its dictators continue to survive in Romania after even the bloodiest of the Eastern European democratic revolutions.

As the Securitate officer monitors *The Times*, I have no doubt that this letter will be added to my file. My crime? Having Romanians for friends.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN PAYNE,  
20 Plymouth Wharf,  
Saunders Ness Road, E14.

## History teaching

From Dr John Fines and others

Sir, The most powerful and telling objection to the final report of the history working group (HWG) is the most simple: that the proposed course cannot be taught (June 1). Partly this is because of the wording of the statements of attainment, which make totally unrealistic demands of pupils, but more importantly, is because the report prescribes far more historical content in detail than can conceivably be taught in the time.

Some teachers have assumed it will be possible to teach some parts of the course in detail while skipping others in order to fulfil the curriculum's requirements. This practice has been warmly recommended at public meetings by some members of HWG, who are thus in the position of publicly advocating subversion of their own report.

We have asked the Department of Education and Science whether there will be any legal basis for the HWG's members recommended course of action, bearing in mind the statutory nature of the history report when implemented.

The answer we have received is quite unequivocal: the history

curriculum is to be taught in toto, with full prominence given to each and every programme of study's "essential information". There will be procedures to check that pupils are being taught the full content laid down in the curriculum.

We believe that this can easily be done through standard assessment tasks which will take the form of an unseen paper on any piece of essential information in a school's prescribed history programmes of study. With the DES being fully aware of the currently rife "subversion" argument it would be appropriate for it to insist that SATs take this form.

This makes nonsense of the claim that somehow the final report can be "lived with". We feel that it is absolutely essential that the history teaching profession rejects the final report's formula in the clearest possible terms.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN FINES,  
SEAN LANG,  
JON NICHOL,  
(Enquiry into Teaching History to Over Sixteens),  
University of Exeter,  
School of Education,  
Haverstock Road,  
Exeter, Devon.

## Canterbury stakes

From Mr Richard Martin

Sir, Mr Chaine (June 14) identifies a predominance of Archbishops with six-letter names. I hope he has not overlooked another six diocesan bishops with six-letter names, when considering the favourites. In alphabetical order they are the bishops of Birmingham, Lichfield, Newcastle, St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Southwark and Southwell.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD MARTIN,  
21 Helena Court,  
Eaton Rise, Ealing W5.

## Fairfax in charge

From Mrs Georgia Wordsworth

Sir, When are people, journalists and the Sealed Knot included, going to realise that Cromwell was not in command at the Battle of Naseby (report, June 11)? The commander was that underrated general, Sir Thomas Fairfax. Cromwell was never in command of a whole army until the Battle of Preston in 1648.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGIA WORDSWORTH,  
Quince Cottage,  
Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire.

## Change in the NHS

From Professor Emeritus P. F. Jones

Sir, I do not find it surprising that few consultants support the introduction of self-governing hospital trusts (report, June 8). One has to be careful that nostalgia does not unduly colour one's opinions, but after working in the NHS for 40 years I sense a serious change of atmosphere in the hospitals of today.

For a long time staff were poorly paid and goodwill often stretched to the limit, but basic morale was high. Everyone felt that they shared in a worthwhile enterprise in which when decisions were made, whether in the boardroom or at the bedside, the essential criterion was what would be best for the patients.

Now we feel that the financiers and managers are taking over, and hospital staff - who still work long hours at strange times - sense that a cool commercial eye is cast over their activities by people who keep office hours. The best administrators have not lost sight of the patient, but basic criteria are changing. For the first time ever in

the NHS the patient faces the question of whether the treatment proposed is the best available, or designed to save money.

It is abundantly clear that spending more money does not necessarily improve a health service. The US spends twice as much as the UK on a service which is in no sense twice as good. Competition between hospitals leads to expensive duplication of services. A huge and costly administration has sprung up to watch over hospital costs, and enforce economies which impair both patient care and medical education.

It seems tragic that an impartial expert study of the US and UK systems could not have been made before we began to adopt American practices, because many believe that the NHS has produced remarkable value-for-money. We need to know what funding would be required to provide an NHS in which staff are all fairly

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number - (071) 782 5046.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Fresh thoughts on high-speed link

From Mr Michael J. Gordon

Sir, Having recently travelled on the railways of France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland I am astounded by the apparent willingness of the people of this country to put up with what can only be described as shabby and inefficient service. I suggest we need a dramatic re-evaluation of the position of railways in this country.

Instead of continuing to yield to the powerful road transport lobby and paying our fast-diminishing countryside with new motorways, we should realise that we already have the basic framework for a really efficient transportation system, which is also far more friendly to the environment.

All that is needed is a new and imaginative investment programme, together with dedicated and first-class professional management. (How many graduates with first-class degrees survive to go into BR?)

The Channel tunnel high-speed rail link is but one adjunct of the problem. The current reluctance of the Government to finance the link goes back to the early days of the current project when the British Government was desperately anxious to keep the railways and the unions out of the fixed link equation because on previous occasions they had contributed to its downfall.

To get the legislation through Parliament, the Government had to stipulate that the project - the fixed link - would not be a burden on the Exchequer. How this contrasted with the French Government and with the French railway (SNCF), which actually wanted to manage and become a major shareholder in the tunnel.

To say that public funding of the rail connection to the tunnel would result in unfair competition to the ferries and airlines is a

nonsense. Eurotunnel might as well say that putting in a motorway to Dover (in place of a dual carriageway) is giving an unfair advantage to the ferries.

The British Government should now accept that public funding of the Channel high-speed rail link is desirable and it should not be embarrassed to make a volte face. Let us decide what is needed in the medium and long term, and let us plan, design and finance it properly.

Yours etc.,  
M. J. GORDON (Chief Executive, Channel Tunnel Group, 1985-86),  
Rissington Mill,  
Little Rissington, Gloucestershire.

From Mr Hugh M. Lusk

Sir, You reported (June 13) that European Rail Link has kept as a closely guarded secret details of the route that it intended the fast link to take from Swanley to King's Cross.

I have been trying for some months to persuade either ERL or the Department of Transport to provide me with details of the proposed routes so that informed and constructive comments can be made on the proposals. The secrecy has made it impossible for anyone who might be affected by the final choice of route to participate in the current debate.

The result of all this secrecy has been that many areas of north west Kent and south east London have been needlessly blighted. I am sure that you and your readers will agree that in a democracy one is entitled to participate in a debate concerning the life of one's family. It is precisely this participation which is being denied the affected residents by the continued secrecy over this section of the route.

Yours sincerely,  
H. Lusk,  
Woodvale, 16 Vale Road,  
Bickley, Kent.

## Age discrimination

From Mr A. Smallbone

Sir, Your leader of June 8, "Older and wiser", is right to deplore discrimination against those over 45 as offensive. It is certainly that; but it is also an entirely rational way for firms to behave, for financial reasons.

Where employers in UK private sector have pension schemes at all, and most substantial companies do, they are almost always of the "final pay" type, for these enable firms artificially to hold on to those staff they need. (Snooks could obtain a 20 per cent pay increase by moving, but it would scupper his pension.)

The Government encourages such schemes with huge subsidies in the form of tax exemptions, but they are invariably based on true funding rates which increase with age, and long service, but most dramatically when both are combined.

It therefore costs an employer more in hidden pensions liabilities to keep on an employee of 45 than one of 35, while one of 55 will be far more expensive still, although the productivity - and therefore the justifiable wage rate - may be the same for all three.

Final-pay pensions systems tend to threaten all members' careers as they approach their 50s and discourage other employers with similar schemes from taking on those who have been made redundant.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ALAN SMALLBONE,  
30 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11.  
June 8.

From the Director of Age Concern England

Sir, Age Concern fully supports the opinions expressed in your leader today. Sadly, age discrimination is evident in many aspects of our daily lives. Legal structures, as

## Murdered mallards

From Mr James Nolan

Sir, Tilly Marshall (June 9) mourns the murder of a mother mallard, done in by a visiting albatross. She has apparently not read sufficiently in Darwin.

Our mallards on the Basingstoke canal, accustomed for generations to towpath-trotting dogs, never allow themselves to be disturbed, let alone murdered.

Yours etc.,  
JAMES NOLAN,  
Samantha,  
Scotland Bridge,  
Woodham, Buckinghamshire.

## Countryside access

From Mr Wai Unsworth

Sir, I have recently returned from walking down the banks of the River Lima in northern Portugal. The area is more intensely farmed than any similar area in the UK and yet, because there is total right of access, we were able to follow the river without bother. Would that were the case in England; whole stretches of those beautiful Cumbrian rivers, the Eden and Lune are restricted, for example. This may be legal, but is it right?

Marion Shoard is correct (article, May 26). We need our own *Allemansratten* [right to walk the countryside freely] and pressure should be put on Parliament to this end. As it is today we haven't even got the old drovers' right of "passage and stance".

Yours sincerely,  
WAI UNSWORTH,  
Harmony Hall,  
Milnthorpe, Cumbria.

## False premise?

From Mrs Herbert Lomas

Sir, I have recently received correspondence from the London Electricity Board in which I am informed that I may have a "qualifying premise" for VAT exemption. The Board helpfully explain that they define a premise as a "supply point for which you receive a bill". I immediately informed the Editors of the OED but meantime my colleagues and I are working on deductive reasoning, using at least one licensed as well as one qualifying premise.

Yours faithfully,  
MARY LOMAS,  
Head of Hall and Bursar,  
Dean Hall, Goldsmiths' College,  
University of London,  
Westcombe Park Road, SE3.





## COURT CIRCULAR

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 16: Her Majesty was present at the Queen's Birthday Parade on Horse Guards Parade this morning.

The Queen was accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh (Colonel, Grenadier Guards), The Duke of Kent (Colonel, Scots Guards), The Prince of Wales (Colonel, Welsh Guards), and The Grand Duke of Luxembourg (Colonel, Irish Guards).

Her Majesty was attended by General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Colonel, The Blues and Royals, Gold Stick in Waiting), Major-General Sir George Burns (Colonel, Grenadier Guards), Major-General Sir Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard (Colonel, The Life Guards), and Major-General Simon Cooper (Major-General Commanding Household Division).

The Earl of Westmorland (Master of the Horse), Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Gubbins (Colonel, Grenadier Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller (Mounted Equerries in Waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson (Colonel, Mounted Equerries in Waiting), and Colonel Andrew Parker-Bowles (The Blues and Royals, Silver Stick in Waiting) were in attendance.

Colonel Sir Brian Bartlett, Lt. Colonel Sir George Burns, the Silver Stick Adjutant, Regimental Adjutants of Foot Guards and the Household Division Staff were present.

The Troops on Parade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Redmond Watt, Welsh Guards (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting), received The Queen with a Royal Salute.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Princess of Wales, The Duchess of York, The Prince Edward, The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, The Duchess of Kent, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent and other Members of the Royal Family, drove to Horse Guards Parade to witness the Queen's Birthday Parade.

The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg and King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie of the Hellenes were also present.

On the conclusion of the Parade, Her Majesty drove in a carriage back to Buckingham Palace at the head of The Queen's Guard, preceded by the Massed Mounted Bands of the Household Cavalry, the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major David Hardy, The Blues and Royals, and the Massed Bands of the Guards Division.

On arrival at Buckingham Palace, The Queen's Guard entered the Forecourt and formed of opposite the Old Guard, the remaining Guards marching past Her Majesty. The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery and the Household Cavalry ranked past The Queen.

Her Majesty, from Buckingham Palace, witnessed a fly-past by Tornado aircraft of the Royal Air Force, led by Wing Commander Philip Owen, to mark the official celebration of The Queen's Birthday.

Royal Salutes were fired today by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery in Green Park, under the command of Major Ian Nicoll, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery by the Honourable Artillery Company, under the command of Major Orde Wingate.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 17: By command of The Queen, the Viscount Ullswater (Lord in Waiting) was present this evening at Heathrow Airport, London upon the arrival of The Queen of the Netherlands and Prince Claus of the Netherlands and welcomed Her Majesty and His Royal Highnesses on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 16: The Duke of York, Colonel-in-Chief, The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) today visited the 3rd Battalion (Volunteers) at Leek Training Ground and was received by Colonel F.W. James (Vice Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire) and Lieutenant-General Sir D. Boorman (Colonel of the Regiment). Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 17: The Princess Royal, Patron, the Home Farm Trust, this afternoon attended the Home Farm Trust Horse Show at Moreton-in-Marsh and was received by the Lord Dulverton (Deputy Lieutenant of Gloucestershire).

KENSINGTON PALACE June 17: The Duchess of Gloucester, Vice Patron, the Queen's Club, attended a luncheon and subsequently the finals of the Stella Artois Grass Court Championship, Palliser Road, London W14. Mrs. Michael Ward was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE June 17: The Duke and Duchess of Kent this evening attended the Opening Concert of the Manchester Olympic Festival at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester this afternoon, preceded by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Greater Manchester (Colonel John Timmins). Mrs. Alan Henderson and Mr. Andrew Palmer were in attendance.

The Duke of Kent, as Patron of the American Air Museum in Britain, will attend a reception at Claridge's hotel at 7.15; and, as Colonel of The Scots Guards, will attend the Third Guards Club dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel at 8.10.

## Birthdays today

Mr Michael Blakemore, freelance director, 62; Lord Broughshane, 87; Mr Sammy Cahn, lyricist, 77; Mr Ian Carmichael, actor, 70; Dr G.M. Cossans, former vice-chancellor, York University, 74; Mr Carl de Winter, former secretary general, Federation of British Artists, 56; Mr Paul Eddington, actor, 63; Miss Patricia Hutchinson, diplomat, 64; General Sir Brian Kenney, 56; Sir Dennis Laidlaw, chief executive, Co-operative Wholesale Society, 63; Mr Paul McCartney, former Beatle, 48; Sir Brian Marwick, diplomat, 82; the Duke of Portland, 93.

IN A long career in education there can hardly have been anyone who so unobtrusively endeared himself to so many at all levels as Sir Bernard de Bunsen. Through his mother, he was a member of the Quaker family of Buxtons, notable for its traditions of humanitarianism and public service, and, late in life he was vice-president of the Anti-Slavery Society. For four years

after coming down from Balliol College, Oxford, he taught in Liverpool elementary schools before moving into educational administration as assistant director in Wiltshire, then as an inspector of schools from 1938 to 1946.

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There followed the Uganda/East Africa period and his launching of the embryo school/college of Makerere as a university college just outside Kampala as a place of academic excellence. His own personality contributed hugely to the tone and inter-relatedness of the whole. Indeed, if he ever had need to rebuke a student or member of staff, it can truly be said of him that what he had to say or do hurt him more than it hurt the offender.

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In a long career De Bunsen never ceased to learn from experience and never lost touch with the young. In the 1970s he was chairman of the Council for Aid to African Students, a member of the Africa Bureau and the Council of the Royal African Society, and also of the Archbishops' Working Party on the Future of Theological Colleges.

Having been appointed CMG in 1957, he was knighted in 1962 and received honorary degrees from St Andrews and Makerere universities.

For the last 15 years of his life he was happily married to Joan, who survives him.

He leaves his widow, Enid, and a son and two daughters.

## OBITUARIES

## DAME EVA TURNER

Dame Eva Turner, DBE, the most distinguished British dramatic soprano of her generation, died in a London hospital aged 98 on June 16. She was born at Oldham, Lancashire, on March 10, 1892.

EVA TURNER achieved international fame between the wars before it was common for English singers to do so. She was small of stature, yet on stage she was quite able to dominate a performance through her simple acting and imposing demeanour. Once she began to sing, a steady, well-integrated body of tone emerged from her compact frame. It always held audiences in thrall.

She produced a seamless legato and an inexhaustible reserve of voice, supplemented by excellent diction — she always prided herself on her good Italian. One knowledgeable listener always averred that Eva Turner's high C used to go straight up to the gallery at Covent Garden, right through the back wall, and could be heard clearly outside in Bow Street. But her voice was also capable of conveying warmth and character as her Butterfly and Wagnerian portrayals indicated, and she brought to a popular ballad such as "Because" a sincerity and conviction that transmuted ordinary material into gold.

Her most famous role in the interval years was undoubtedly Puccini's Turandot; no one perhaps matched so exactly what the music demanded after or before her. It was not, in her hands, a great acting role, but largely statuesque, requiring the artist to do a lot through the voice and this was exactly what Eva Turner so brilliantly achieved.

Though born at Oldham she was brought up in Bristol, where she worked with Daniel Rootham, Clara Butt's teacher. She studied at the Royal Academy of Music from 1911 to 1915. She had been fired to become an opera singer by a performance she heard as a girl given by the Carl Rosa Company so it was entirely appropriate that she should first appear on stage, in 1915, as a member of that company, in the chorus.

When the chorus was not on stage, she spent her time in the wings, learning as much as she could about the soprano roles from the principals. She soon graduated to small parts, while continuing to study with Albert Richards-Broad, who helped manage Carl Rosa at that time.

The Carl Rosa's annual season at Covent Garden in 1920 gave her the chance for her debut in the house, as Santuzza, and she also sang there that year Musetta, Butterfly and Leonora in *Il trovatore*. In the following year at the house, she added Elsa (to John Coates's Lohengrin), Freia and Brünnhilde, and in 1922 Tosca and Aida, a formidable list of parts for a soprano only just 30.

The turning-point in her career



Eva Turner as Turandot, her most celebrated role

came in 1924, when the Carl Rosa was performing at the New Scala Theatre, London. She was seen as Butterfly by Ettore Panizza, Toscanini's assistant at the much more famous La Scala in Milan, who persuaded her to sing for the great Italian conductor.

The audition was successful, and she appeared at La Scala in the 1924-5 season as Freia and Sieglinde under Toscanini's baton. After that she toured Germany with an Italian company, singing several of her main Italian parts. She then went to South America, where she sang the *Fidelio* Leonore at the Buenos Aires Colon Theatre.

She had already undertaken Turandot, at Brescia and Trieste in 1927, before she won acclaim in the part at Covent Garden in the Grand Opera Season of 1928, when she also sang her Aida and Santuzza. Describing her Turandot, one critic wrote then that "there was not a blemish, not a quaver" in her singing, while *The Times* comment was that her

voice "was more like a superb instrument, not a human organ". It ranged easily over two and a half octaves and was powerful and incisive in tone, in a word ideal for the projection of Turandot's icy character.

In 1928-9 she made her American debut with the Chicago Opera, to which she returned in succeeding years, and until the second world war, she made regular visits to the Continent, while appearing often at Covent Garden, adding Isolde, Amelia (*Ballo in Maschera*) and Agathe to her repertoire, the last named role being described as "one of the triumphs of her career".

On coronation night in 1937, she led the whole house in the national anthem, but had, inexplicably, not been asked to take the title-role in *Aida* the same evening. She did, however, repeat her Turandot that season in unforgettable performances with Giovanni Martinelli, who was singing his first Calaf.

During the war years she took part in many concerts for the forces and at the Proms, where she was always a favourite, particularly on Wagner nights. She was president of the Wagner Society from 1971 to 1985. She returned to Covent Garden in 1947-8 and sang her Turandot with the newly-formed resident company. Although she was by then in her mid-50s, the glory of her singing was hardly diminished.

She retired shortly afterwards, and took up a teaching career, first at the University of Oklahoma, 1949-59, then at her alma mater, the Royal Academy of Music, where she had many successful pupils.

In her later years, she was indefatigable in her attendance at opera performances, always ready with perceptive comments on the artists concerned, and at 85, she went to New York for the first night of the 1977-8 Metropolitan season. She was created DBE in 1962, an honour well deserved for a singer who was something of a pioneer in gaining acceptance for British singers in other lands.

She left a small but valuable legacy of records, among which her account of Turandot's "In questa reggia" is a worthy memento of a great interpretation. Indeed her speaking voice was heard again only last year when, at the age of 97, she introduced a CD reissue of her old records. She talked with feeling, in the precisely articulated way everyone admired, of her career and of the pleasure she hoped a new generation would have in hearing her singing voice in improved sound. There was special delight in the resuscitation of her singing of Elisabeth's greeting from *Tannhäuser*, reconstituted from a broken 78, the only copy in existence as the disc had never been available commercially. On it Turner's voice can be heard at its pristine best at the peak of her career in 1933. Also available on CD is her contribution, a typically soaring phrase, to the original recording of Vaughan Williams's *Serenade to Music*, made after its first performance in 1938 with the 16 original soloists, and even more important extracts from a live *Turandot* at Covent Garden, with her beloved Martinelli as Calaf, from the coronation season in 1937, the first issue of which recently gave Dame Eva immense pleasure.

In later years she was a strict but always helpful adviser to younger singers. One of her most notable disciples was Dame Gwyneth Jones, who was a tower of strength to her great predecessor during Dame Eva's final illness. It was the kind of devotion she engendered. Up to last year, she always took an active interest in everything that was happening in the opera world and was always ready with an acute or amusing comment.

She was unmarried.

## BRIG ADRIAN GORE

Brigadier Adrian Gore, DSO and Bar, who died aged 90 on June 7, was the commander of "Gore Force" which checked Rommel's advance on Thala during the battle of the Kasserine Pass in Tunisia in the second world war. He was born on May 14, 1900.

ADRIAN Clements Gore was commanding 10th Rifle Brigade, the motor battalion of 26th Armoured Brigade in Tunisia, when Rommel launched the Afrika Korps in a spoiling attack against the Americans holding the Kasserine Pass in February 1943. When an American collapse at the pass appeared imminent, "Gore Force", consisting of his own battalion less two companies, a squadron of tanks, and a battery of guns, was rushed forward to block the important road from Kasserine to Thala that led to the allies' logistic areas. In a series of rearguard actions he checked the advance of 10th Panzer Division on Thala; and in the subsequent fighting helped to show Rommel that there was no quick breakthrough to be had. The American official history, with a candid and not common official war historian's, paid tribute to the tough resistance put up by Gore and his men, and was honest enough to compare it favourably with the confusion which reigned in



the American ranks on that occasion. Certainly the Germans were astonished at the amount of completely undamaged American equipment which fell into their hands.

Gore's first first DSO was his reward for this stalwart action. The Bar to it came during Alexander's final great battle south of the Po in April 1945, when the German army group "C" was all but annihilated. By then he was commanding 61st Infantry Brigade in 6th Armoured Division. His inspired leadership of his brigade during the break-out from the Argenta gap, and subsequently during the advance across the Venetian plain to Klagenfurt in Austria, played an important part in the division's final triumph.

Gore was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and was commissioned into the Rifle Brigade in 1919. He was a charming man with an intuitive tactical flair, stemming from his excellence as an all-round sportsman; an outstanding army cricketer, who was one of Wisden's five "cricketers of the year" in 1919; a golfer who represented Eton in the Halford-Hewitt matches on 20 occasions; a champion rackets player and an excellent shot and fisherman. He was still active in most of these sports until shortly before he died.

He leaves his widow, Enid, and a son and two daughters.

## SIR BERNARD de BUNSEN

Sir Bernard de Bunsen, CMG, Principal of Makerere University College, East Africa, from 1950 to 1964, Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa from 1963 to 1965, and Principal of Chester College of Education from 1966 to 1971, died aged 82 on June 4. He was born on July 24, 1907.

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On taking over the difficult diplomatic task of being the vice-chancellor of the three colleges of Makerere, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, each consciously national institutions but of unequal development, he commented with equanimity: "I shall be surprised and disappointed if we do not have differences of opinion; the absence of these is the first sign of death in a university." This was his way both in East Africa and, after returning home, in Chester, where his ear was trained notably on the student union over a sensitive period centred upon the upheavals of 1968.

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## Marriages

Mr C.J. Carter and Miss C. Conyngham Greene. The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs John Carter, of High Holms, Steel, Hexham, Northumberland, and Charlotte, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Conyngham Greene, of East Farley Grange, Corbridge, Northumberland.

Mr P.M. Colquhoun and Miss K.V. Kennedy. The engagement is announced between Peter Martin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Brian Colquhoun, of Adelaide, Australia, and Kerry Yolande, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Kennedy, of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

Mr S.M. Hadden and Miss J.S. MacDowell. The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of the late Mr Michael Hadden, of Dorset, and Julia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Barney MacDowell, of Camberley, Surrey.

Mr P.M. Heath and Miss P.J. Andersen. The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Heath, of Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, and Denise, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Andersen, of Potomac, Maryland, USA.

## Nature notes

FAMILIES of pheasants are stalking through the wheat. When they are disturbed, they rise with a loud whirring of wings, the young birds following their mother like a volley of small brown missiles. At the field sides, yellowhammers, chaffinches and whistlers are still singing in the hedges.

In large fields of young beet, hares gallop in rows and three. They loll away between the rows, when they sit, only their long, black-tipped ears can be seen above the leaves.

Barley fields have turned yellow, and there are often massed ranks of poppies along the edges. Poppies are also entangled among the last yellow flowers in the fields of oilseed rape. The white flowers of



hogweed and elderberry dominate the roadsides, but many other flowers are opening in the tangled grass: tall, yellow-green spires of wild mignonette, the orange and yellow flowers of corncockle, and the first blossoms, like mauve pin-cushions, of field scabious.

Mr G.J.D. Hurley and Lady Samantha Feilding. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Edith's, Monks Kirby, near Rugby, of Mr Guy John Desmond Hurley, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Hurley, of Ballydub, Port Saloon, Co Donegal, to Lady Samantha Feilding, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, of Newham, Paddox, Monks Kirby, Warwickshire. The Rev Anthony Gerring officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily Tesh, Lady Louise Feilding, Miss Emily Feilding, and Miss Melissa Ray Mitchell, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Sampson Mitchell, of Woore, Shropshire, Canon J.H. Wilson and the Rev J.S. Cooke officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Anna Mitchell, Miss Sarah Woolf and Mrs Peter Bodycombe. Mr Piers Pratt was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr T.J. Flach and Miss C.M. Musser. The marriage took place on Saturday in Graz Cathedral, Austria, of Mr Timothy Irvine Flach, second son of Mr Robert Flach, and of Mary Lady Croft, to Miss Christine Martine Musser, only daughter of Dr and Frau H. Musser, of Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

Mr P.S.R. Jones and Miss S.M. Owen. The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity Church, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex, of Mr Patrick Jones, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Simon Jones, to Miss Sandra Owen, elder daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Ronald Owen. The Rev P.T. Craig officiated, assisted by the Rev G.T. Burke and the Rev A.E.D. Harris.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rebekah Hoadley, Sam Scott and Ben Gardner. Mr Douglas Craig was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A.C. Peake and Miss S.R. Mitchell. The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity Church, Evesham, Staffordshire, of Mr Andrew Charles Peake, only son of Dame Felicity Peake, of Tackley, Oxfordshire, and of the late Sir Harold Peake, to Miss Suzanne Ray Mitchell, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Sampson Mitchell, of Woore, Shropshire, Canon J.H. Wilson and the Rev J.S. Cooke officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Anna Mitchell, Miss Sarah Woolf and Mrs Peter Bodycombe. Mr Piers Pratt was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr S.J. Christie and Miss G.M. Nicholls. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, of Mr Stephen Joseph Christie, younger son of Mrs Mary Ellis, of Chellaston, Derbyshire, and of the late Mr Stephen Christie, to Miss Gillian Mary Nicholls, only daughter of Sir Donald and Lady Nicholls, of Conham, Surrey. The Dean of Lincoln and the Rev David Vincent officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Catherine Bishopp. Mr Paul Chanin was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D.C. Stewart and Miss G.A. Thompson. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Newport, Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, of Mr Douglas Stewart, only son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Stewart, of Dalgety Bay, Fife, to Miss Gail Thompson, eldest daughter of Sir Peter Thompson, of Newport Pagnell, and of the late Mrs Thompson. The Rev J.H. Lewis officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emma Thompson, Jessica Thompson, Miss Carol Hallworth and Miss Marie Thompson. Mr Christopher Broadhurst was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Dr S.J. Calder and Miss C.N. Girolami. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Wimbledon, of Dr Stuart Calder, younger son of Major and Mrs A.S. Calder, of Rildy, West Yorkshire, to Miss Clare Girolami, only daughter of Sir Paul and Lady Girolami, of Wimbledon. The Rev Andrew Wakefield officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Rosemary Ogilvie and Miss Louise Calder. Mr Mark Angela was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. Booth and Mrs N. Fleming. The marriage took place on June 16, between Mr Peter Booth and Mrs Norma Fleming.

The reception was held in London. Mr A.J. Beasham and Miss C. Ishihara. The marriage took place on Thursday, June 14, 1990, at Kawaiahao Church, Honolulu, Hawaii, between Mr Andrew Beasham, only son of Mr and Mrs James Beasham, of West

Byfleet, Surrey, and Miss Chiketo Ishihara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Minoru Ishihara of Nagoya, Japan.

Mr E.C. Cullinley and Miss S.A. Leonard. The marriage took place on June 16, at St Mary's RC Church, Chislehurst, Kent, of Mr Eamonn Cullinley, son of Mrs M.M. Cullinley and the late Mr P. Cullinley, and Miss Susan Leonard, daughter of Mrs V.E. Leonard and the late Mr S.C. Leonard.

The bride was attended by Miss Siobhan Geoghegan. Mr Roger Borley was best man.

Mr C.S. Dubow and Miss T. Yassukovich. The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Church of St Mary's, Bibury, Gloucestershire, of Mr Charles Stewart Dubow, son of Mr Arthur Dubow, of East Hampton, New York, and Mrs Isabella Breckinridge Dubow, of Georgetown, Washington, DC, to Miss Taryana Yassukovich, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stanislas Yassukovich, of Bibury, Gloucestershire. The Rev Francis Bruce and Dom Daniel Rees, Prior of Downside Abbey, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Stephanie von Clemm-Griggs, Alexandra Breckinridge Dubow, Charlotte von Clemm, Elizabeth Schofield, Allison Davies, Bettina Carpena, Suzanne Columbia, Emily Ashe and Trusan Holme. Mr William Mairs Durvey was best man.

A reception was held at Bibury Court and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D.O. Kaeshaw and Miss L.A. Gerahy. The marriage took place at St Oswald's Church, Osmington, on Saturday, June 16, between Mr David Kaeshaw and Miss Lela Gerahy. The service was conducted by the Rev John Coombs.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Oriol and Finn Carew and Alexander Lebus. Mr Simon Atkinson was best man.

The reception was held at Ringstead Bay and the honeymoon will be spent in the Far East.

Mr D.P. McCrystal and Miss A.E.S.C. Evans. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 16, 1990, at All Saints' Church, Brompton-by-Sawdon, between Mr Damien McCrystal, son of Mr and Mrs Cal McCrystal, of Totteridge Lane, London, N20, and Miss Amanda Evans, daughter of Mr and Mrs Mark Evans, of Manor House, Brompton-by-Sawdon, North Yorkshire. The Rev Charles Forster officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Susie Foster, Miss Sarah Griffin, Caroline Cornwall-Legh, Alexandra McCredie, Jeremy Robinson, Gerald Templar, Catherine Osborne and George Barstow. The best man was Mr Cal McCrystal, brother of the bridegroom.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr P.M. Mizen and Miss J.E.A. Deadman. The marriage took place at All Saints' Church, Fulham, on Saturday, between Mr Piers, only son of Mr and Mrs David Mizen, of Kensington, and Julia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Deadman, of Putney.

The reception was held at the Hurlingham Club and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A. Solomon and Miss L. Nicholas. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 16, at St Michael's Church, Aldbourne, Wiltshire, between Mr Anthony Solomon and Miss Lisa Nicholas.

## Dinner

Mr David Trippier, Minister of State for the Environment and Countryside, was host at a dinner held last night to honour Dr Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. Other guests included Mrs I. Rummel-Bulcka, Mr F.A. Osborn, Mr R.M. Ainscow, Miss F. McConnell and Mr A.H. Davis.

## Memorial service

Mr Alf Twinn. A memorial service for Mr Alf Twinn was held on Saturday at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge. The Rev David Conner officiated. Dr David Jennings read the lesson and Mr James Crowden, a trustee of Cambridge University Boat Club, gave an address.

## Sir Arthur Driver

A memorial service for Sir Arthur Driver, President of the Law Society in 1961/2 and Senior Partner of Jaques & Lewis from 1950 to 1970 will be held in the Gray's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, July 24, at 2.15 pm.

## Appointment

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has appointed Mr Roger Dobson to be Director General and Secretary of the Institution.

Today's sermon has been unavoidably held out.







## EDUCATION

## Exams shake-up in the sixth

A-levels have become too tough for many students to qualify for higher education.

Douglas Broom looks at the alternatives

A recent conference on increasing the number of higher education students was given the title "More Means Different". It showed the kind of sophistry to which the education system resorts when pushed into a corner.

Ungainly as it may be, the phrase sums up the government's dilemma in its attempts to increase the numbers of people in full-time education to levels comparable to those of our European competitors.

Having set themselves the target of doubling the number of higher education students by the middle of the next decade, the education ministers have been forced to examine ways of getting more teenagers over the hurdle of qualifying for a university or polytechnic place.

At present only 15 per cent of 18-year-olds go into higher education and that only after taking A-level examinations, which are a formidable obstacle to many. Almost one in three of those who take A-levels fail. The

problem for ministers and others is how to maintain academic standards if the bottleneck of A-level is eased.

Already some university departments are mulling darkly about needing to extend degree courses by a year to raise students who have taken an "easier" A-level to degree standard. The notion is anathema to a government committed to keeping the amount spent on education within reasonable bounds.

It was a measure of the seriousness with which all sectors of the school system regard the problem that 200 public school headmasters gathered at Dulwich College last week to discuss the future of their sixth forms.

Theirs was, of course, a very different viewpoint from that of many in the state system, who see the abolition of conventional sixth forms as a prerequisite to significant growth in the number staying on at school after 16.

Many of the schools that have opted out of local authority control have done so in response to a threat to their sixth form from those who argue that the less able are put off by an "elitist" atmosphere in a standard school sixth form.

Needless to say, elitist was not a word mentioned at Dulwich College, where Dr Eric Anderson, Head Master of Eton, won support for his vision of a reformed sixth form for the 1990s.

In a radical departure from previous policy the Headmasters' Conference endorsed the creation of a new examination for the sixth form and agreed that pupils should be offered vocational courses provided by the Business and Technician Education Council. The examination it proposed was a reformed version of Advanced Supplementary Level (AS), which was introduced two years ago to broaden the sixth-form curriculum.

AS is intended to be taken over two years in parallel with A-level and is said to require the same standard of work as A-level but it covers only half the factual content of its sister examination. Results from last year's AS examinations, in which more than two-fifths of those who entered for AS failed, suggested that many schools have

been using it as a one-year dry run for A-level. Dr Anderson's reform plan would see AS turned on its side to become a one-year examination for all sixth-formers. After taking five or six subjects at AS at the end of the lower sixth, they could then study for three A-levels or opt for BTEC courses.

By making AS the "common core" of both A-level and AS, students would be able to broaden their horizons in terms of subjects covered and keep their options open. For the least able the new AS could become an end in itself and university entrance could be secured by doing a larger number of courses.

The government is likely to welcome Dr Anderson's ideas, partly because they accord with senior ministerial thinking, and partly because they have few options to choose from.

Two years ago the government rejected the Higginson report, which called for the replacement of the existing three-subject A-level system with five "leaner, tougher" A-levels covering a wider range of subjects and containing much less factual content.

Margaret Thatcher herself let it be known that she thought standards would be at risk.

His ideas were applauded at Dulwich but failed to impress



Excellence at Eton: these boys' head led calls for reforms to get more students into degree courses

Dr Anderson argued last week that the real risk to standards now came from the temptation placed on the Department of Education and Science to "water down A-levels until they are within the reach of many more students". He said: "By doing so it will bring about a sharp drop in standards overall without the compensating gain of increased breadth implicit in the Higginson proposals."

He was equally unequivocal about his motives, which were, he said, nothing less than the defence of A-level by deploying other examinations for those who were unable to reach its exacting standards. The great strength of schools was the "diversity of talents" of their pupils. The only way to test those talents was to deploy a diversity of exams.

His ideas were applauded at Dulwich but failed to impress

Michael Duffy, former president of the Secondary Heads Association and headmaster of King Edward VI school at Morpeth, Northumberland. He believes the problem is A-level itself.

He said: "It is a hurdle that is just too high if we are serious about increasing participation in higher education. We have supported AS as a means of broadening the curriculum post-16 but we will not support a move like this, which is designed to breathe life and vitality into an A-level system which we regard as no longer viable."

There is an obsession with standards but they are standards that we do not need. We need broadly educated young people who can cope with problems and adapt to change. That is what

employers say they want." Mr Duffy, a long-time campaigner for sixth-form reform, said A-levels with their "elitist" image deterred many young people from staying on at school. There had to be one new examination for all students aged over 16, similar to the GCSE in its all-embracing nature.

He said: "We cannot possibly go back to the bad old days of O-level and CSE, when one examination was seen by everyone as being second in importance to the other. We cannot turn the clock back. We must go forward for the sake of the whole country."

John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education, has something of a reputation as an amateur conjuror. He may yet need all his skills in that direction to produce a solution to the sixth-form question that pleases both wings of the education service.

## Right reforms, wrong methods

AFTER 11 years of Conservative government and batteries of legislation intended to free schools from local authority bureaucracy give greater freedom and influence to parents and raise academic standards, public satisfaction with the system is as low as ever and teacher morale is even lower.

The problem lies not with the legislation, but with its implementation. The National Curriculum, for example, commands fairly wide support. Most people can see the point of requiring schools to provide the subjects all pupils must study to make sense of adult life, in employment and higher education. Many schools and teachers welcomed the prospect of knowing exactly what was expected of them.

Then they found the detail was so prescriptive as to be virtually undeliverable. John MacGregor, the education secretary, has relaxed some of the requirements, but teachers' confidence in the innovation had been dented.

More controversially, perhaps, Standard Attainment Tasks set for children aged seven, 11, and 14 allow monitoring of every child's progress in essential subjects at key stages and measuring it against the accepted national norms. Here again, many primary school teachers, in particular, confused and demoralised by the amount of open-ended, non-didactic, "progressive" approaches to their craft, wished on them by visiting inspectors, advisers and compliant headteachers, welcomed the prospect of structure, order and predictability.

However, what the original advocates of this reform envisaged as a straightforward exercise, which could be administered painlessly by any competent teacher and assessed externally, has become a disillusioning, time-consuming bureaucratic nightmare — it will be open to despairing abuse, which will vitiate its findings.

What parents want to know, what schools should want to know and what everyone needs to know is whether children, individually and collectively, are making acceptable progress with their reading, writing and number work. If they are achieving such progress, the rest will follow.

Complex cross-curricular tests, involving teachers in hours of complicated recording, are an invention of the education industry. They were no part of the conception, and should be abandoned. The ideologically flawed

GCSE has proved even less appealing in practice than in its original misconception. In the hands of the examining boards and their subject panels, an idea that had little to recommend it in the first place now proves to have nothing going for it, despite clumsy attempts to inspire confidence in the competitors' performance by lowering the high-jump bar. Its acceptance was a classic case of persistent educational lobbying overcoming political common sense. What has gone wrong is that, having enacted legislation

We still believe in the three R's: reaction, regression and waffle breeding



intended to improve the quality of state education, politicians have handed it over for implementation to the very educational establishment that was responsible for the original mess.

Educational quangos and advisory bodies are broadly composed of the individuals who were in place a decade ago. The token representatives of radical change have submitted to the will of the majority, plaintively entered minority reports (which were ignored), or resigned.

Add the armies of educational "researchers", who see in any new legislation possibilities for an enhanced professional reputation if they can only devise a way of turning a silk purse into a sow's ear, and we have the perfect formula for continuing confusion and dissatisfaction.

Mr MacGregor is a modest, unassuming man, but courageous, shrewd and intelligent. If he will trust his instincts rather than his establishment advisers, he can still make sense of the chaos. "It ain't what you do, it's the way that you do it." I hope he will do it his way.

LAWRENCE NORCROSS  
The author is the former head of an inner London comprehensive.

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EDUCATION

British skill shortages have been echoed on the Continent. David Tytler looks at how one country is overcoming them

There is general agreement that something must be done to improve Britain's parous record on training its young people. The disagreement begins when it comes to deciding who should pay.

John MacGregor, the education secretary, has just returned from West Germany, having inspected its much vaunted "dual system" of training, a partnership between school and employers backed with time and money. The Germans say it has produced a highly qualified workforce, the bedrock of their economic miracle.

Mr MacGregor wants British employers to match the investment made in training by German industry. He says: "Big companies here already do a lot, but some employers, often the smaller ones, recruit the skilled people they need from other companies that have already trained them. We have to change that."

Most training in West Germany takes place on the job, and day release to training colleges is compulsory up to 18. School-leavers are given apprenticeships by industry, which pays their wages and funds all on-job training. This results in certificates of qualification for 380 separate trades and occupations.

Mr MacGregor says: "In Germany, there is an inherent tradition of wanting to achieve qualifications. The Germans have always put more trust in a piece of paper, which they believe brings them money and prestige. But that piece of paper is given only after they have achieved a level of quality and high standards."

In the United Kingdom 90 per cent of students are in training at 16 compared with 96 per cent of West Germans; at 17, 68 per cent against 92 per cent; and at 18, 35 per cent against 80 per cent. Mr MacGregor believes that the main reason for the disparity is a cultural difference. He says: "It is the natural thing for German industry to co-operate in training, natural for young people to become apprentices and natural for companies to let the training take place."

Mr MacGregor thinks that young people in the UK may not see the relevance of training because the starting pay of an unskilled British worker is often as much as 80 per cent of that in West Germany it is only 40 per cent.

One of the education secretary's main problems lies in the construction industry, which is short of skilled workers and trained managers. West Berlin has given the problem special treatment. German companies combined to find the extra staff and offer more money to the trainers. A three-year course pays 800



Learning experience: John MacGregor gained first-hand knowledge of trends in German job training on a visit to a West Berlin school

# The German lesson for British business bosses

Deutschmarks (about £270) a month, compared with the unskilled rate of about £800 a month. The trainee rate improves year by year. Fully trained, a 20-year-old will receive £1,350.

Mr MacGregor accepts that you cannot simply lift one system that seems to work for one country and transplant it to another. The German system should not be accepted as a wonder cure for all our undoubted ills, he believes.

In Germany young people up to 18 continue a general education alongside their vocational training and as a result there are few problems of literacy and numeracy. In the UK, many young people find it difficult to enter further education and are confused by the complexity of the system. In Germany, clear guidance is given to them at 16; everybody has the right to enter the dual system and about 70 per cent do. Mr MacGregor says industry and schools should combine to improve the "patchy"

careers advice being offered to 16-year-olds and emphasise the need for qualifications.

Mr MacGregor expects the National Council for Vocational Qualifications to simplify entry into further education and to introduce national qualifications that would be acceptable to all employers.

There is no upper age limit for entering the system that allows young people to make decisions at virtually any time. Last year, 59 per cent of new entrants were aged over 18.

In Germany every course must conform to national standards. German children, unlike their British counterparts, are given a basic understanding of the world of work and a detailed knowledge of their chosen trade. They can cope with change and accept the nature of work changes.

All West German child outside the *Gymnasium*, roughly equivalent to the old English grammar

school, have a course in *Arbeitslehre*, the world of work. From the age of 12, they are expected to learn how to use a pocket calculator and a typewriter and to understand economics and job prospects.

Most managers and parents have been through the dual system themselves, and this is the key to what Mr MacGregor calls the cultural tradition. It is natural that the children of these people and apprentices should follow suit. In some training schemes, employers may not see their apprentices in the first year they are paying a trainee wage. But for many companies, the dual system means they have a keen, reliable and cheap extra pair of hands.

The biggest long-term problem facing British companies is that they often make only short-term training strategy and manpower requirements with unions and works councils. The discussions are often long, but once decisions are made, they stick, which makes planning possible.

Mr MacGregor says the newly created training and enterprise councils could do much to raise the status of training in England and Wales and to bring employers, trade unions and schools closer together to achieve higher standards.

There are, however, acknowledged disadvantages in the German system. Many of the less able young people cannot cope with the academic examinations linked with the courses, and if they fail, no matter how skilled they are at their trade, they will not qualify. The system can also lead to an over-qualification of young people, who find that in work they are not using all they have learnt and end up doing unskilled work. As one German headmaster said: "If you are not trained, you do not get a job."

NOTICEBOARD

## Poly with a green tinge

STUDENTS at Wolverhampton are being encouraged to ask: "How green is my poly?" This is part of a new campaign by the town's polytechnic to become Britain's most environment-friendly campus.

The "Green Gauge Initiative" is intended to green the curriculum as well as the campus by encouraging staff and students to develop more environment-friendly practices. There will be 55 projects sponsored by local businesses in an attempt to make Wolverhampton Polytechnic a working model for "good environmental practice in the work-place".

The polytechnic has 2,000 students spread over four campuses in Wolverhampton and a large part of the project will be the creation of wildlife habitats on its landholdings and is run by Lynne Marson as part of her PhD studies.

"All too often environmentalists in higher education are telling us what to do but not how to do it," she says.

"Green Gauge aims to offer people practical ways to improve their environment in the place they spend most of their time, the work-place."

## Soccer foul

THE lamentable state of English football is due to shortcomings in school soccer, according to Alan Gibbon, general secretary of the 5,300-member Physical Education Association of Great Britain.

Mr Gibbon said the defects of the training system were apparent in the British teams' disappointing World Cup performances. Because of the virtual disappearance of after-school team coaching by teachers, young people were often conditioned into predictable styles of play by enthusiasts, but unqualified, local club coaches.

At Sunday clubs, they were often drilled into thinking of playing in just one position, without using their imaginations. "Not enough is left for them to develop naturally and express themselves, to show some imagination," Mr Gibbon says. For the talented ones linked to professional clubs, training often stressed strength rather than general athleticism

and this created players who lacked pace. Mr Gibbon, author of a book on soccer teaching, says: "To some extent the World Cup is demonstrating this. We are looking very dull. With Cameroon there is a different feeling among the players. They are more imaginative."

## Added scope

THE criticism that science is boring is being tackled at Sheffield City Polytechnic, which has just opened an "exploratory". It is an exhibition, known as SCOPE and devised by Professor Francis Evans, that offers young people the chance to get experience of science in action.

Among the exhibits are a "walk on wobbly", a "counter-intuitive" balloon, and a boomerang in a wind tunnel that never quite comes back.

A spokesman for the polytechnic says it is "generating a lot of excitement" in local schools as well as among some of the institution's own more sedate scientists.

## Fresh fields

RITA, the eponymous heroine of *Educating Rita*, Willy Russell's stage play and film about an adult student, found herself transported into a new world of ideas by her course.

Thanks to a new deal signed by the Open University, she could now find her studies may literally transport her to another country. In future, OU students will be able to transfer the "credits" they gain by completing course units to courses provided in The Netherlands by the Dutch open university.

Apart from providing the opportunity to travel, the agreement will mean that British students will be able to sample courses offered by the Dutch organisation in the comfort of their own homes.

Students completing 450 hours of study with the Dutch university will get one OU "course credit". If they choose to go to The Netherlands to study, they will be able to use a new British OU study centre, opened in The Hague last week by Dr John Horlock, vice-chancellor of the British OU, who said the signing of the credit transfer deal was "the first practical step towards a common market in course credit transfer throughout Europe".

DOUGLAS BROOM

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# EDUCATIONAL

Continued on page 33

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Continued From Facing Page

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## LECTURESHIPS

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This is a new appointment which forms part of a planned expansion of modern Japanese studies at the School. The training fellowship is designed to equip a young politics scholar to conduct research in Japan and to study Japan's role in the international community. Language training will be provided by the School.

The training fellowship is for three years. Applicants should possess, or be close to completing, a PhD in political studies. The appointment will date from 1 October 1990, or as soon thereafter as possible. Depending on qualifications and experience, the appointment will be made on the Lecturer A scale plus £1,767 London Allowance. Membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme is invited.

Application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, telephone 071-323 6041. Applicants resident abroad may apply direct to the Secretary in letter form supported by a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees. All names and addresses of three referees should be submitted by 15 July 1990.

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Applications for a Chair of Computer Science are invited from candidates with a strong research record in any major area of Computer Science and Software Engineering.

Further particulars from the Director of Personnel Services, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications, including a full curriculum vitae, a list of publications with page numbers, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 17 July 1990. Please quote ref R. 1031/A.

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### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

#### LECTURESHIP IN LAW

As part of its programme of expansion in Law, the University has recently appointed to a Chair of Law and to the Allen & Overy Chair in European Law. It invites applications for a Lectureship in any field of legal studies, tenable from 1st October 1990. The appointment will be made at the appropriate point, depending on age and experience, on the Lecturer Grade A or B scale £10,458 - £15,372 or £16,014 - £20,469 p.a. (pay award pending).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP (Tel 091 374 4687) to whom applications (three copies) including a full cv and the names of three referees should be sent not later than 2nd July 1990. Please quote reference 540.

The University of Western Australia, Perth

Lectureship in Law and Economics

(RFP: A249)

Applications for the above lectureship position in Law and Economics are invited from candidates having advanced qualifications, preferably a PhD, and a strong research record in any of the following areas: Law, Economics, or a combination of the two. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the University's research programme in Law and Economics, and to supervise postgraduate research. The position is tenable from 1st October 1990, or as soon thereafter as possible. The salary scale for a Lecturer in Law is £10,458 - £15,372 p.a. (pay award pending). The salary scale for a Lecturer in Economics is £10,458 - £15,372 p.a. (pay award pending). Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Personnel Services, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, 6009. Applications should be sent to the Director of Personnel Services, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, 6009. Applications should be sent to the Director of Personnel Services, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, 6009. Applications should be sent to the Director of Personnel Services, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, 6009.

Further information from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Law, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, to whom applications, including a full curriculum vitae, a list of publications with page numbers, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 17 July 1990. Please quote ref R. 1031/A.

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### Lectureship in Management

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Management. All areas of interest and expertise will be considered, but the Department would particularly welcome applications in one or more of the following areas: the application of quantitative skills to management and/or economics; marketing strategy; organisational studies; occupational psychology, with an interest in communication. The starting date will be as soon as is mutually convenient.

Salary will be at the appropriate point on either the Lecturer Grade A scale (£10,458 to £15,372 per annum) or the Lecturer Grade B scale (£16,014 to £20,469 per annum). (Pay under review.)

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Director of Personnel Services, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ (telephone 78161 ext 383/522) to whom completed forms accompanied by a CV and a letter of application should be returned to arrive not later than 13 July 1990. Applicants are also requested to invite three referees to write on their behalf by the same date to the Director of Personnel Services.

The University operates an Equal Opportunities Policy.

### University of London: Economics and Political Science

#### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited for a Lectureship with special reference to Property Law, tenable from 1st October 1990, or as soon thereafter as can be arranged. We are seeking to appoint a person who will contribute to the main branches of Property Law and its related disciplines. Consequently, skills in research, teaching, and other areas of law would be an advantage, as would be an interest in the history of Property Law. The position is a permanent one.

Appointments will be at the appropriate point on the salary scale for Lecturers: £10,458 - £15,372 (Grade A), to £16,014 - £20,469 (Grade B) plus £1,767 London Allowance a year (basic under review), according to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Secretary of the Faculty of Law, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, to whom applications, including a full curriculum vitae, a list of publications with page numbers, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 17 July 1990. Please quote ref R. 1031/A.

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### KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

#### Bioscience Sciences Division

##### Lectureship in Plant Molecular Biology

Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants who are interested in the molecular biology of plants should apply to the Director of the Division of Plant Molecular Biology, King's College London, Strand, London WC2A 2AE. The closing date for applications is 10th July 1990.

The successful candidate will be expected to lead a research activity and to supervise postgraduate research. The position is a permanent one.

Appointments will be at the appropriate point on the salary scale for Lecturers: £10,458 - £15,372 (Grade A), to £16,014 - £20,469 (Grade B) plus £1,767 London Allowance a year (basic under review), according to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Secretary of the Faculty of Law, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, to whom applications, including a full curriculum vitae, a list of publications with page numbers, and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 17 July 1990. Please quote ref R. 1031/A.

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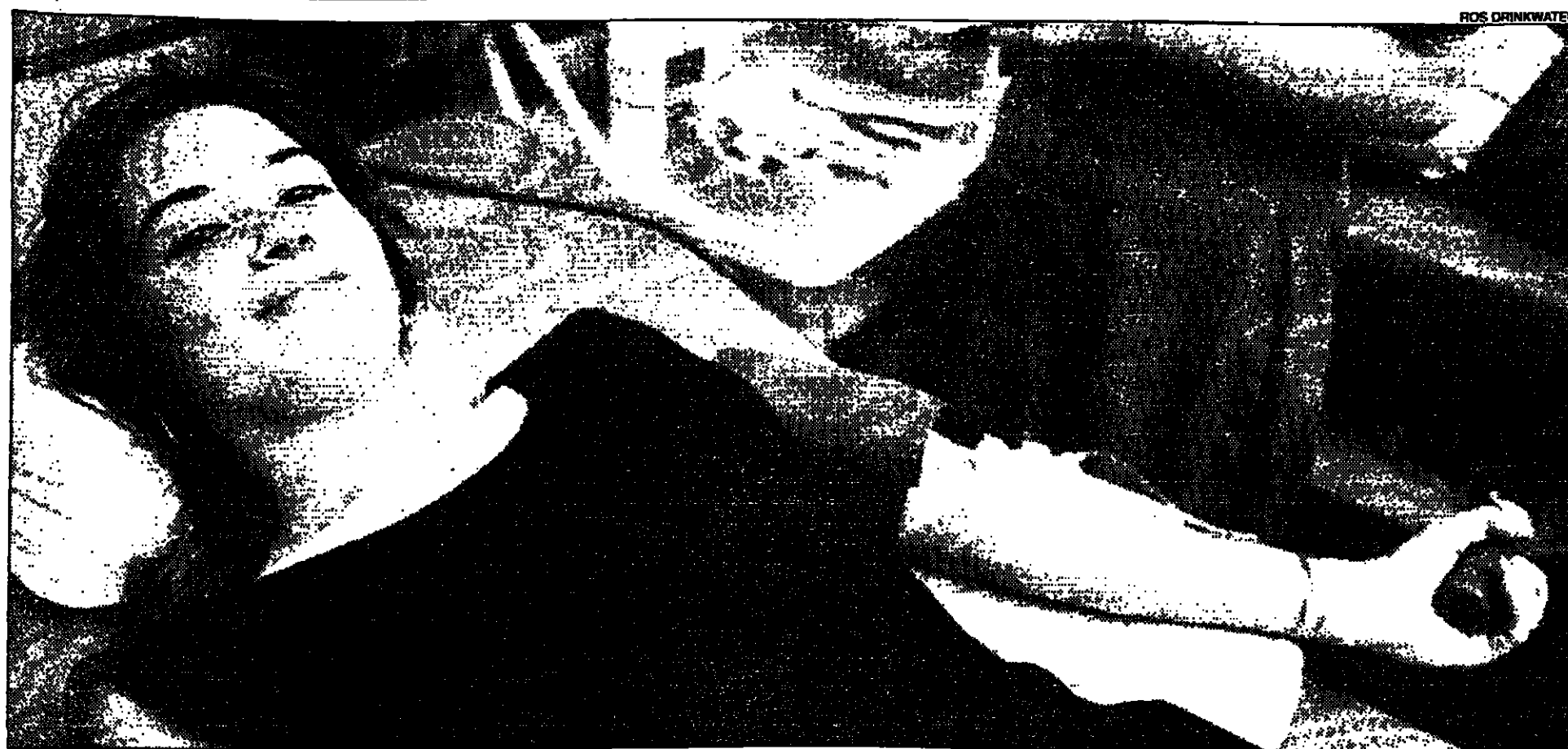
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Continued on page 33





Gift of life: blood is given at a centre in London, but it is suspected that the fear of infection and spending constraints in the health service are causing some donors to stay away

## Banking on your own blood

**B**lood transfusion has never fully recovered from the shadow that fell on it with the advent of the Aids virus. The innocence of the gift relationship between donor and patient was sadly compromised, and the Factor 8 tragedy, in which scores of haemophiliacs in this country were infected with Aids through imported blood products, showed the dangers of failing to find precautions against the new threat.

Reports that the HIV-2 strain has been detected by chance in a sample of blood donated in Britain are a reminder that the guard cannot be relaxed. The second strain of the virus is found mainly in West Africa, and in the past it had not been thought necessary to test for it. Fortunately, a new test that covers HIV-1 and HIV-2 had already been developed, and it has just been made the routine method of screening for Aids in Britain.

The Aids virus is not the only peril that can be carried in donated blood. Only a short time ago batches of blood had to be withdrawn by the National Blood Transfusion Service because of contamination with atypical (non A and non B) hepatitis. Extra testing and more rigorous exclusions of potential donors have been among the factors that have brought about a sharp drop in the number of donors in the past five years.

Some workers in the field believe that many people who would once have been willing to be donors are staying away from the blood clinics because they are afraid, even in these days of disposable needles and packs, that infection might somehow be passed to them. Spending

constraints on the transfusion service have forced it to cut the sessions it can offer outside working hours, and this has made donation more inconvenient even for those who want to give blood. In some areas, such as Sheffield, a 20 per cent fall in donations has been predicted for the year ahead.

The blood shortage means that it is becoming increasingly common for patients waiting for a major operation to find that it has had to be cancelled because of a shortage of blood.

All this has given a new impetus to the advent of autologous blood transfusion. In transfusions of the usual kind, the patient receives blood donated by other people, carefully matched for blood type and screened for possible infection. In autologous transfusion, the patient receives his or her own blood, either donated a few weeks before the operation or stored during the operation and recycled into the body again.

"You cannot catch an illness from yourself," says Dr Peter Gravette, consultant haematologist at the London Clinic. "We began to use autologous transfusions ten years ago, long before the Aids problem arose, because our bone marrow transplants involved the use of large quantities of blood, and we found that taking blood from the donors in advance stimulated their production of marrow."

Autologous transfusion is less popular in Britain than in the United States, where fears of Aids are more acute. Two years ago about 2 per cent of operations in America were performed with autologous blood. A presidential committee recently insisted that all

**Could the technique of autologous transfusion overcome a growing shortage of donors to the blood transfusion service?**  
**Wendy Cooper reports**

patients prior to surgery must sign a consent form in case blood transfusion is necessary.

In Britain, it is still very much a minority practice. But about 200 hospitals use it in some cases, and the last 18 months have seen a rapid growth in its use.

The term refers to two distinct practices. Orthopaedic operations such as hip replacements can use large quantities of blood, and when blood was not in such short supply it was usual to let it flow away and replace it with donated blood. But in recent years a number of devices have been developed, such as the Solcotrans, which make it possible to retrieve the blood, store it and return it to the patient's body.

"We are finding that we can reduce our blood needs by about 70 per cent," says Jeremy Martindale, senior orthopaedic registrar at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. "We secured funding for an autologous programme inside the National Health Service as a new thing, and it

has had such good results that we are selling the idea to our colleagues."

Autologous donation by the patient in advance of an operation is a more controversial procedure. Some have feared that it might tend to reduce confidence in the blood available through the national blood transfusion service, which has declined to take responsibility for the considerable extra administrative complexities, though it has produced a set of standards for hospitals wishing to organise services on their own account.

"If a patient has been coming in over two or three weeks to contribute blood for an operation which is planned, that can be a guarantee that it will not be cancelled at the last minute because of lack of blood," says Dr Nicolas Slater, consultant haematologist at St Thomas's Hospital, London. "In practice, it is also a powerful lever towards getting the patient a bed, because the stored blood has to be used within a limited time. There have been so many bed closures in recent years that emergency admissions have to take precedence, and pre-planned operations of this kind are often cancelled."

But Dr Slater warns that the scope for autologous transfusions of this type will always remain limited. Because blood cannot be stored indefinitely, it is impossible for every citizen to contribute his own private store sufficient for all his future needs.

The possibility arises for only elective surgery — for operations such as hip replacements, which can be planned in advance — and for patients who are fit enough to undergo the modest stress and

inconvenience of making several donations just before their operation. For emergencies, and patients who are seriously ill already, the traditional pattern of donation by the well for the benefit of the sick remains indispensable.

"An increase in autologous transfusion should be more of an advantage than a threat to the national transfusion service, because it relieves some of the demand that would otherwise fall on it," Dr Slater says. "Sometimes there is even a direct contribution to the general stock, if a patient gives more blood than is actually needed in the operation."

In theory, autologous blood could be secured more cheaply than donated blood, because there would be no need for the complex tests and matching procedures. These account for about half of the real cost of donated blood in Britain today. But if the rules for testing were relaxed, it would not be safe to pass on surplus stored blood to other patients. The consequences of untested blood somehow finding its way into transfusion stocks could be so disastrous that doctors are reluctant to see a relaxation.

Mr Martindale agrees that for all its potential, autologous transfusion is unlikely ever to supersede donation. "If I was going into hospital for elective surgery, I would do my damndest to make sure that I had given them all the blood that would be needed," he says. "The dangers of infection or of a transfusion reaction are small but significant. But if I was knocked down by a bus, and rushed to hospital with heavy bleeding, I would want to know that there would be high quality donated blood waiting there to save my life."

## Britain goes totally batty

Bats are beautiful, say the experts — and they need our help to survive

**A**uberon Waugh once wrote: "I do not suppose that more than a couple of hundred people could give a hoot if every bat in the kingdom dropped down dead. I, for one, would rejoice... Like horse flies, they have absolutely nothing to recommend them. They are dirty, smelly and frightening."

Thankfully, bat prejudice is on the wane, but it is this attitude (or "battitude", as batworkers call it) that National Bat Week is intended to combat.

Starting on Thursday, a series of events "about and for bats" will be staged by the Nature Conservancy Council. There will be a midsummer bat count, a new bat book *The Complete Bat* will be launched, and a major bat sponsorship deal with an international company will be announced. Various bat television programmes will be screened, including a full-length documentary *Bats Need Friends* on BBC2 on Sunday.

There are two basic orders of bats. The *Megachiroptera*, fruit bats mainly found in the tropics, and the *Microchiroptera*, which include the 15 species found in the United Kingdom — all of which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Six species, the pipistrelle, the long-eared, Daubenton's, natter's, the serotine and the noctule, are widespread. The rare mouse-eared bat became a protected species in 1975. Only one remains, a male, living on the south coast. The species is effectively extinct.

Why do bats deserve our protection? Dr Robert Stebbings, who runs a conservation consultancy, estimates that 90 per cent of bats depend on buildings to survive. This century an estimated 187,000km of hedgerow, including many hollow trees, have been chopped down. We have destroyed natural bat roosts to such an

extent that bats have no choice but to make use of man-made structures, which can include disused mineshafts, concrete pipes, lofts, bellies and so on.

Bats can be easily harmed, for example by some of the chemicals used to treat woodworm. They live a social life which is very similar to that of humans. Mothers look after their young very well and remain in contact with them throughout their lives. They have extended families and complex relationships.

This anthropomorphic theme is extended in James Robertson's *The Complete Bat*. Robertson quotes Charles Derennes, author of *The Life of the Bat*: "Like a woman, like a lady, with gestures no less noble and almost human, and with a sort of modesty she would veil her breasts with her wing, breasts placed just as are those of wives, mothers and sweethearts." When you read in the book a description of a woman playing with a bat in her bikini, you realise that bat-crocinism is never far beneath the surface.

A bat flew straight into me one evening when I was walking along a lane in Devon. It bounced off and continued on its way. How could this have happened? What about its radar? It was probably cat-napping, Dr Stebbings explains. Either that, or it was concentrating hard on the insect it was chasing it never "saw" the obstruction. There is really nothing weird or frightening about bats, after all. Even their most important piece of equipment, the radar every schoolchild knows about, is fallible. They need our support. Be careful, though. "Even as we enter the 1990s," according to *The Complete Bat*, "you can attract funny looks if you say you are batty about bats".

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## Wellington's smallest victory

After 175 years,  
the Iron Duke  
takes the field,  
courtesy of one of  
his officers

**T**he monumental work of an army captain whose obsession with the Battle of Waterloo drove him to financial ruin is being restored for an exhibition marking the 175th anniversary of the victory over Napoleon.

William Siborne, of the 9th Foot, was seized by an ambition to re-create on an immense model the location of the armies at precisely 7pm on Sunday, June 18, 1815, a crucial stage in the conflict.

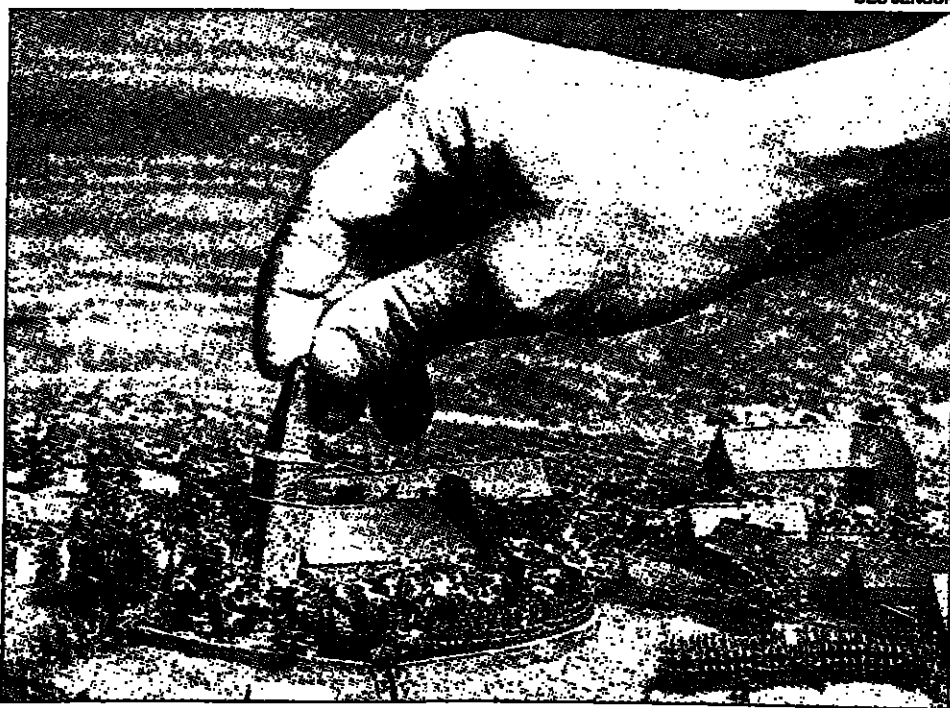
From December this year, visitors to the National Army Museum, London, will be able to see the model and its 75,000 model soldiers.

Captain Siborne surveyed the rolling farmland near Brussels over which the battle was fought and later wrote to every officer with a command on the day, from generals to subalterns, asking for information.

Officials at the museum in Chelsea believe Captain Siborne's questionnaires, accompanied by maps, are among the earliest examples of mass polling. The result of his labours will form the 400sq ft centrepiece of a display devoted to the battle.

Each model soldier, 0.4in high and made from tin-lead alloy, was painted in accurate colours, down to the detail of white crossbelts. They represent fewer than half the original combatants, but the number is probably accurate for 7pm, when heavy casualties had been inflicted. Each model is slightly larger than the scale for the landscape, which is 9ft to the mile.

Captain Siborne's grand design plunged him into bankruptcy. Lord Hill, the commander-in-chief, approved it and, according to the captain, there was a promise of £1,400 from the Duke of Wellington. But the capital advanced came to only about £380. More than 100,000 people paid to see the model at the Egyptian Hall in Picca-



Model warfare: a church is put in place in the recreation of the Battle of Waterloo

dilly, London, but the show was badly managed and he made nothing from it.

Captain Siborne's correspondence with the veterans, which is lodged at the British Museum, runs to six volumes. Some replies are poignant, such as that of one man who regrets he remains too ill and in too much pain to recollect.

Julian Saunders, a curator working on the project, said: "Siborne had a mammoth task. He set the scene at the time of the final assault by the French. The battle mainly consisted of a number of attacks by them which were driven off."

"Most people cooperated when they were sent the questionnaires, although some exaggerated their role in the battle. Others complained about the prominence he appeared to be giving to other units. It was a time of great nostalgia for the victory. Men who were told stories to family and friends which they wanted to justify."

"When I visited the battlefield, the countryside looked very like Siborne's model. The main change had been caused by work for the Battle de Leon allied memorial, a conical earthwork surmounted by the statue of a lion. It lowered the crest of a ridge by 6ft."

The importance of such

ridges to Wellington's strategy is shown by the model. He used undulations in the plateau to conceal his infantry in positions from which they could inflict the most damage while making difficulties for the French gunners by being deployed in broken or staggered lines.

His object was to so arrange his forces — Germans, Belgians and Dutch as well as British — that the French would have to pass through successive lines of fire. Cavalry charged and counter-charged in fighting so intense that one officer wondered whether there had ever been a battle in which everyone on both sides was killed. Wellington peppered the mayhem with such laconic comments as: "Hard pounding, this, gentlemen. But we will see who can pound the longest."

Captain Siborne, who shaped gypsum to make the contours of the land, had to work fast and with precision, securing the spiked bases of tiny figures while the matrix was still soft. A covering fabric was woven to represent crops and the whole vista was mounted under glass.

Expenses rose to £3,000 and he appealed in vain to the War Office to honour its promises. Eventually, the model went into storage in Belfast, where

it remained until his death in 1849. Later, it was bought by subscription among regiments that were at Waterloo and presented to the Royal United Services Institute in London. Here it stayed until it was given to the army museum.

The model is so large that it was necessary to store it in sections. Experts at the museum have had to remove the droppings of mice and birds as well as deal with the ravages of time as they restored the scene.

Towards the end of his life, the army seems to have regretted its treatment of Captain Siborne and he was given the post of secretary of the Royal Hospital, home of the Chelsea pensioners. By a quirk of fate, the army museum, where his Waterloo model has also acquired a role, is immediately next door.

JOHN A HILL

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THE  TIMES



# The conversion of Edwina Currie

Why has the former junior health minister changed her views on feminist issues?  
**Victoria McKee** investigates

The phrase "I'm sorry" is not one that comes easily to Edwina Currie. "I was wrong" requires even more effort.

But after 18 months in the political wilderness — seeking like the errant knight in Chaucer's *Wife of Bath's* tale, an answer to the question of what women want — she is prepared to recant her lifelong stance on women's rights.

The outspoken MP for South Derbyshire, who has been accused of sharing with the prime minister a disdain for weaker members of her sex and an aversion to U-turns, now talks uncharacteristically in terms of "apologies" and "penance".

We were at the House of Commons to share a meal (the former junior health minister chose prawn curry — "it's been nothing but beef, beef, beef at home and I'm up to here with it") and to talk about her new book, *What Women Want*. The book — a communal effort, with contributors as diverse as the psychiatrist Professor Anthony Clare, Gordon Heald, the managing director of Gallup, and Joanna Foster, chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission — reads surprisingly like a feminist tract with its calls for more resources for childcare and less discriminatory tax laws.

The book also comes close to criticising the prime minister directly. "Perhaps younger women would respond more warmly had Margaret Thatcher appeared to encourage more women, taken more interest in women's issues," Mrs Currie says in the introduction. "In 11 years she has appointed only one woman to her cabinet. I sigh, for I think the world of her..."

Pressed on this point, the woman many felt modelled herself on Mrs Thatcher says carefully: "The prime minister is a big influence, and I wonder if she sets slightly higher standards when choosing women."

One chapter, by Joanna Foster, outlines "the queen bee syndrome" — a term used to describe "the approach of a woman who has climbed up the career ladder and then pulled the ladder up after her".

Mrs Currie, now under-secretary for health, has been held up, like the prime minister, as an example of this unattractive syndrome. She agrees meekly that such criticism may have been merited.

"I wish I'd been more helpful to other women on the way up," she says. "In a sense, there is a faint element of penance in putting this book on the shelves — and an element of apology. I felt very sorry for not having helped more."

For a long time it was very useful not to have many more women around in politics. We were tokens, so I probably had a lot more opportunities than I would have had as a man. And I was exploiting them."

She says in the book that for a long time she had little patience with women who cried "sexism" when they could not get on. She scorned women's networks such as the 300 Group, which campaigned to get more women into parliament. And she still believes that "it isn't enough to form networks with other



Regrets: Mrs Currie says that she wishes she had been more helpful to other women on the way up the political ladder

women: they are often too nice, for a start. The skills necessary must come from standing up in a roomful of hostile men, or before an uncommitted mixed audience, being confident and competent to answer all their questions, complete with the digs and asides of a normal society, and win them over."

But suddenly small things began to bother her. Like the day she said to the Speaker, Bernard Weatherill: "I have a constituency issue I should like to put to the prime minister. May I try to catch your eye?" He responded: "Well, Edwina, you are looking very nice today so maybe you'll have a chance."

Or when she was answering questions as a junior minister and had a new suit on. "I hoped people might notice," she says. "But what I didn't expect was that Frank Haynes [Labour MP for Ashford] was going to knock me sideways by saying 'is the minister aware that she's looking very attractive today?' Of course, then everybody booed and he went on to ask me quite a complicated question which I didn't really understand. When it was time to answer I began: 'I have to say to the honourable gentleman that he's looking very nice today, too.' He went absolutely scarlet!"

The book, a collection of essays, statistics and advice, gives a picture of what many women are getting out of life, love and the law in Britain. But the question of what women really want, answered categorically in the *Wife of Bath's* tale as mastery over men, and posed centuries later by a perplexed Sigmund Freud, remains too complex for a single answer, Mrs Currie believes.

Hence the team approach with contributors — "at least two blatant male chauvinists among them" — chosen on the basis of their interests and ideas. "I got a group of friends together, talking over a long, lazy dinner. Within a few minutes they were arguing fiercely over what women want, the position of women in society, the demographic

**'The whole style of the meeting was different. We got an enormous amount done. I suppose the answer was that I had been introduced to sisterhood, which had never been part of my life before'**

timebomb and whether employers are being realistic and helpful. There were clearly quite different points of view taken up by responsible and honourable people. That is why I don't come to a very strong conclusion myself in the book. It occurred to me that the real service I could offer would be to set out points of view and say, 'read this lot and start thinking about the most important issues that face us'."

The book is being published first in paperback for greater accessibility. "I want every secretary in the country to buy one for her boss," she says.

**H**er plan is to reclaim feminism for the right — although Mrs Currie hates that word, associating it with left-wing bra burners. "We don't want to burn our bras," she says. "We spend millions of pounds on them, as I explain in my chapter on Marks & Spencer."

Mrs Currie has written several chapters of the book, as well as introductory sections. She cites Marks & Spencer as an example of an organisation that gives women what they want, as an employer "with flexibility and consideration" and as a retailer. She noticed while researching that chapter with the help of a male and female executive from M&S "how the woman executive kept referring back to her own experience, to the typical woman and her family, whereas the man did not. It was as if she could visualise them, had been there herself, whereas he was speaking on behalf of others. Perhaps there is something in the notion, which I have tended to resist — as reverse sexism,

if you like — that women managers have something special and different to offer."

The book grew out of "an awareness that I couldn't ignore from the work I was doing on women's health. It was obvious that we were doing something important. Everywhere I went to speak, the women would pursue me into the ladies' to ask me questions which they felt they couldn't ask with men in the room."

"We had a women's health group composed mainly of civil servants, and I found I looked forward to those meetings. There were two men who came as well, but the whole style of the meeting was different, and we got an enormous amount done. Afterwards I realised that was one of the things I missed the most. And when I had time to think about it I thought, why? I suppose I had been introduced to sisterhood, which had never been part of my life before."

She has done a lot of reading since resigning her ministerial post in the furore over salmonella in eggs, as well as writing and getting reacquainted with her daughters Debbie, now aged 15, and Susie, aged 13, the "young women of the new century", to whom the book is dedicated.

Housekeeping, she admits, is not her forte, and her husband, Raymond, and the girls learnt to fend for themselves, with the help of hired cleaners. She has no qualms about leaving the dishes in the sink overnight. "I knew from the start that the traditional wife's role would not suit me," she says. She is heartened that the new generation of Conservative women MPs "like

The only thing to do was to get out there and talk to some experts, and the pattern then soon fell into place. Older gents do the mowing; younger ones can be talked out of it.

In his half-acre garden at Lancaster, Fred Downham, of *Gardeners' Question Time*, shares the work with his wife, Sue. Who mows the lawn? Mr Downham. She offers, but he suspects she does not enjoy it. "Anyway, I like it. I love the smell of new-mown grass."

The Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley offered Mr Gardiner, (First Mr Lawn, now Mr Gardiner.) But James Gardiner, the curator, was not available. David Mulford, training officer and star of Channel 4's *Gardeners' Calendar*, was Mr Mulford shares the lawn mowing with his wife. "That's true equality," he said, "although I'm better at it than she is."

Mr Mulford is 60, and Mr Downham is heading that way. Younger gardeners do not have quite the same entrenched sense of duty. An oil executive from Richmond says he prepares the mower, plugs it in, starts it, and then applauds as his wife circles the lawn. A barrister from Midhurst cursed his allergy to petrol fumes, which meant he had to watch television while his wife had all the fun. They were both thirty-ish.

Whenever I am asked to help in the garden, I go out and wrench up a few tulips, which may or may not be weeds. After that, you do not get to touch a trowel, let alone a mower.

So there we are, chaps, the strategy has worked. All that is left to us now are the minor delights of unblocking drains and emptying the cat litter. No doubt the women will be seizing those, too. With any luck.

What is that old saying again? A man without a lawn mower is like a fish without a bicycle. Yes, I like that.

COLIN DUNNE

# Homing in on violence

Police are being trained to take a more sympathetic attitude to 'domestics'

The Home Office announced last week that it wants to see the police setting up "at risk" registers for the victims of domestic violence similar to those in place to protect children.

Described as the brainchild of the minister, John Patten, the announcement came at a conference on the future of the family, and at first glance appears to be a radical approach to an old problem. But according to research carried out by Alan Bourlet, assistant chief constable in South Wales, almost half of police forces already record such information, though they may not see it as a register.

Domestic violence has interested Mr Bourlet since the early 1980s, when he attended the first national conference on the subject. Representing Kent police, he was then a chief superintendent and involved in research and development of police policy. He later chose domestic violence for his master's degree, gained from the University of Kent three years ago.

This week sees the publication of his book, *Police Intervention in Marital Violence*, the results of several years' research. He readily admits that his work has given him a different perspective on the problem and that his views now are far removed from those he held in his early days as a bobby on the beat. Then, in common with most policemen, he felt that "domestics" were an unwelcome part of police work.

"The more you study the subject, the more it becomes absolutely clear — and this is now the basis of police philosophy — that when people turn to us for help in circumstances when they are in fear of physical violence, we must be prepared to assist them," he says.

Mr Bourlet feels strongly that the police are giving society a lead. "Clear codes need to go out that it is not part of the marriage contract for husbands to beat up wives. And that if they do, (a) women can expect sympathetic action, (b) that action is probably arrest and prosecution, and (c) society as a whole will look on such behaviour with grave disapproval."

But is such laudable theory working in practice? Mr Bourlet is convinced it is. He cites changes in police training that have already taken place to ensure the new approaches are carried out. He points out that the Metropolitan police commissioner targeted domestic violence in a recent report and that there are now more than 30 special units in London to deal specifically with the problem.

"Police officers' attitudes to domestic violence are being addressed," Mr Bourlet says, "and they are being left in no doubt that an officer who won't take action in certain cases of domestic violence is neglecting his duty, and this is a disciplinary offence."

**'There is no violence that is acceptable, and that includes physical threats'**

Women want the police to do something when they call us. They want us to stop the violence. Not all women want the man arrested, and it seems quite reasonable to me that not all the women want the man prosecuted."

Police are clear, too, about what constitutes violence against women. "There is no violence that is acceptable, and that includes physical threats and shouting." Action is not normally taken in cases of common assault — slapping, for example. But a severe black eye would be occasioning actual bodily harm, and there is a range of more serious charges beyond that.

There is one aspect to the debate that remains shrouded in speculation: the extent of marital violence. The police are not required to keep records classifying domestic incidents as such, though some do. An attempt by the Home Office to establish such statistics in 1979 was abandoned as unworkable.

The Metropolitan Police have noted an increase in reported incidents, but this does not mean an increase in actual incidents. With this in mind, Mr Bourlet welcomes the Home Office initiative. "Anything which will assist women who are at risk from violent men is to be applauded. But to achieve a 100 per cent record throughout England and Wales it will be necessary to have some form of uniform system for identical information to be maintained."

ANNE-MARIE SAPSTEAD  
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1990

## Cutting men down to size

When one man goes to mow, his wife will probably beat him to it

holds, and in a third they have annexed the operation.

The man who did the survey is Flynn's marketing man, Bob Lawn. "There is a comparison here with women drivers," he said. "At first

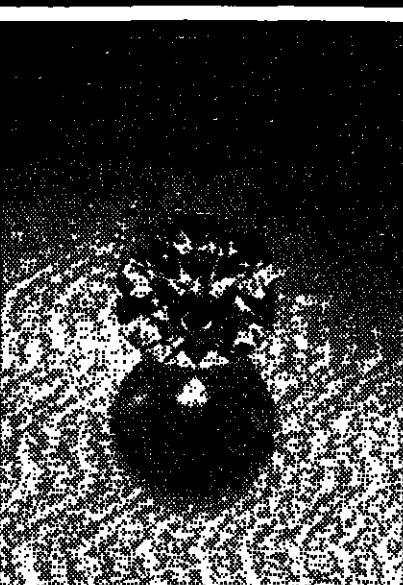


**CHRISTIE'S**

THIS LEGENDARY DIAMOND belonged in the 16th Century to the Mogul Babur, conqueror of India. Babur acquired the Agra diamond in return for sparing the lives of the family of the Rajah of Gwalior whom he defeated in 1526. It is the largest pink diamond ever to be sold at auction, and the seventh largest in the world. It will be included in the sale of Magnificent Jewellery at Christie's, King Street on Wednesday, 20 June at 2.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. This will be the most important jewellery sale in London for fifty years. It also includes one of the world's most important rubies, weighing 29.95 carats, expected to bring in excess of £2,000,000 and The Golden Drop yellow diamond of 18.49 carats estimated at £1,000,000.

For any further information on this and other sales in the next week, please contact Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

Pick of the Week



The Agra Diamond: an unmounted cushion-shaped fancy light pink diamond, VS1, 32.24 cts. Estimate: in excess of £1,500,000

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WHEN THE TIME COMES  
**THE TIMES**







# Stationary phenomenon

## ROCK

Anita Baker  
Wembley Arena

ANITA Baker continues to be a remarkable phenomenon: an intimate, improvisatory jazz-soul songstress who gigs in vast, impersonal hangars such as Wembley Arena. She should be appearing at Ronnie Scott's. Instead she is a tiny figure alone on a huge revolving stage, her enormous voice booming from enormous banks of speakers overhead. Baker holds the attention despite the lack of spectacle or choreography. She is far and away the most thrilling and interesting female singer that soul has produced in the past decade, and every ounce of her is caught up in the projection and articulation of her instrument. She is also refreshingly free of the usual glazed showbiz routine: neither earth-mother nor sex-goddess, she could be a marriage guidance counsellor who has suddenly and spontaneously burst into song. When she urges all the smooching couples in the house to "talk to each other",

there is no doubting her jolly-hockey-sticks sincerity for a second. If there was any reservation about the first of her three sold-out Wembley shows, it was only that it seemed remarkably like her last appearances at this venue. She ran through the entire *Rapture* album as if no one in England knew anything else, and sang only one song from the new *Compositions*. She altered the opening tempi and moods of "Sweet Love" and "Been So Long" but otherwise provided carbon-copy reproductions of fireside soul classics such as "Mystery" and "You Bring Me Joy". The singing was as marvelous as ever, the voice sliding and swooping up from a tentative alto purr to wildly elastic cries; I do not think I heard a bum note in 90 minutes. But more should be expected of a new show, and it bodes ill for the longevity of her career that she has developed so little in the past 18 months. When she sang the exquisite "Giving You The Best That I Got" — Anita Baker at her most effortlessly graceful — the title of the song rang more than a little hollow.

BARNEY HOSKINS



Anita Baker: Neither earth-mother nor sex-goddess

## CONCERTS

Matrix Ensemble/  
Gidon Kremer  
Almeida Theatre

WITH this presentation of music from three unfamiliar scores of the Paris and Broadway years, the Almeida Festival initiated, in its "Weill Event", a valuable contribution to the composer's 90th anniversary celebrations. It is valuable because the populist music from Kurt Weill's years in exile is still commonly misunderstood and hugely underrated.

Robert Zeigler and his excellent

Matrix Ensemble began with a

glorious sequence of tangos,

marches and foxtrots, called the

"Suite Panaméenne" from the

musical play *Marie Galante* of

1934. Angelina Reaux's spirited rendering of "J'Attends un navire" demonstrated both her unpleasantly abrasive, gear-crashing lower register and her breath-catching, full-toned upper one. David Drew's concert sequence "Cry, the Beloved Country", from Weill's last completed musical *Lost in the Stars* (1949), skilfully rescues it from the lyricist Maxwell Anderson's dated patonizing, white liberalism by incorporating the more uncompromising ending of the novel by Alan Paton on which it was based. Some truly idiomatic jazz singing was heard from Cynthia Clarey in the show-stopping "Who'll Buy?", from Damon Evans and from the Almeida Festival Chorus (with a specially recruited all-black contingent) in the catchy ballad "Big Mole".

Also the work of David Drew

was the sequence entitled "War Play" from the anti-war musical *Johnny Johnson* of 1936. In spite of its affectionate quotations from American hits of World War I and from Weill's earlier successes, *The Threepenny Opera* and *Happy End*, *Johnny Johnson* did not endear itself to Broadway audiences of the Thirties. Only now are its virtues becoming more widely appreciated: a curious irony for a composer who notoriously declared his indifference to posterity, and whose later-day populism has attracted persistent accusations of a sell-out. Nicholas Folwell and Quentin Hayes were the forthright solo baritones, while Ian McDiarmid's contribution as the narrator was equally telling. The following evening the ever-enterprising Gidon Kremer gave the UK premiere of Luigi Nono's *La lontananza nostalgica utopica futura* (The nostalgic Utopian future distance) for solo violin. The soloist's wiry, fragmented utterances are accompanied (or is it vice versa?) by a taped assemblage of what sounds like backstage concert-hall noises. Eschewing conventional notions of formal shaping, or of tonal or rhythmic variety, *La lontananza* struggles to hold the attention. The most memorable event of the evening was Valery Afanassiev's mock heart-attack at the end of his theatrically rendered selection from George Crumb's *Makrokosmos* (Volume 1). His stertorous growling and final collapse on the floor may have had an element of improvisation, since his music had long since been swept to the ground by his energetic endeavours inside the piano.

BARRY MILLINGTON

## JAZZ

Doc Cheatham  
Sweet Basil's,  
New York City

FEW jazz musicians live to see their 85th birthday. Fewer still are capable of playing with the eloquence and grace of Adolphus "Doc" Cheatham. The standing ovation and chorus of "Happy Birthday" which followed his closing set in Greenwich Village were a fitting tribute to a trumpeter who, one hopes, will continue to defy nature for some time.

Cheatham's career reaches back to the era of Ma Rainey. Originally influenced by Louis Armstrong, he went on to become a mainstay of Cab Calloway's orchestra in the 1930s.

In more recent times he has been delighting festival audiences in America and Europe, and for the past ten years he has had a regular niche at Sweet Basil's Sunday "Brunch" sessions.

Since the trumpet is a fearfully demanding instrument, Cheatham has fashioned a style which uses the minimum of notes to maximum effect. His head tilted back to allow his diaphragm full reign, his trumpet pointing at the

ceiling, he unfurls solos which are a shorthand approximation of vintage "hot" jazz.

There was some hesitancy in his phrasing at the very beginning of the performance. As he dug deeper into his repertoire of standards — many of them from the Ellington songbook — his playing increased in confidence and range. With Jackie Williams and the trio cruising behind him, he produced brisk, flawlessly articulated salvos in the upper register, balanced by the occasional pedal note.

His singing is no mere side-show. Though he originally introduced vocal numbers into his act in order to rest his em-

bouchure, his peculiar approach — half singing, half talking — has now become an integral part of each concert. Daintily picking his way through the lyrics, he could be mistaken for a transatlantic Noël Coward.

The tactic helps to revitalise material that would otherwise seem hopelessly over-familiar. For example, "Take the A-Train" was prefaced with a crisp solo on muted trumpet before Cheatham launched into an offhand recital of the words, reshaping the phrases until it seemed we were listening to a different song altogether. This man is, without doubt, a national treasure.

CLIVE DAVIS

## THEATRE

The Odd Couple  
Royal Lyceum,  
Edinburgh

THE Lyceum's summer season of comedy continues with an all-female version of *The Odd Couple*, which Neil Simon wrote for his wife. Like most of Simon's plays, this one provides a relaxing evening, which allows the audience to check their brains in with their coats, sit back and enjoy the wisecracks. Or does it?

Sadly, no audience today could sit back and watch Olive Maddison's manic search for sex-with-no-strings-in New York without thinking of the likely unpleasant consequences. Nor is Florence Unger, her friend and

flatmate, a woman incapable of doing anything except housework, and who thinks that divorce is unusual and socially unacceptable, liable to evoke much sympathy.

*The Odd Couple* is the product of more innocent times and there is a curious clash in this production between the 1960s, clean-living kookiness of the original and its 1980s updating, with Trivial Pursuit replacing poker and new jokes about *Dynasty*. Given the play's provenance as a star vehicle for, among others, Walter Matthau, there is also an almost inevitable sense that the women in the play are men in drag. In the central roles, in particular, there are two terrific actresses fighting against stereotypes and wanting to create real women.

Frankie Cosgrave, as Olive, almost succeeds. From her first

appearance in baseball cap and shorts, to her finest hour as the slob in a *Dynasty* dress, she is a wonderful incarnation of that favourite male stereotype, the caddy career woman who only really wants a man's hand on her breast. This is supposed to be the cue for pathos, but Frankie Cosgrave's Olive is far too interesting a character for that.

Juliet Cadzow, as Florence Unger, is a joy, the perfect kiewpie-doll housewife who does everything that is expected of her by her husband-wearing midget of a husband. Her performance, however, has an almost subversive artificiality but she is still able to wring every ounce of humour out of the role by virtue of impeccable comic technique.

The rest of the cast, give or take the odd accent which is more New Town than New York, create some memorable characters.

There is an especially good double act from Lino Omoboni and Stephen Caro, as pre-Manuel-of-Fawlty-Towers Spanish brothers.

A long programme note traces the history of cross-casting in the theatre and the new insights which this allows, but Simon's own reworking of his scripts is not the vehicle for this. If director Ian Woodbridge had wanted to give us a feminist reconstruction of this cosy picture of middle-class America full of people so nice they set your teeth on edge, then he should have used the original script.

Then again, as the programme reminds us, when it comes to Simon's plays, critics don't matter; only audiences. It is to be hoped that these will go and enjoy the performances, just so long as they do not expect anything intellectually demanding.

ALASDAIR CAMERON

## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 24

### SILLOCK

(c) A young fish at a certain stage of its first year. Orkney and Shetland dialect, and hence into the Highland fishing parts, of the Old Norse *silfr* a small salmon: "It is the silverskin area of youth that the light risk is resigned of winking the sillock rod."

### FAUVEITE

(c) The name given by old French writers to a family of warblers, and adopted by Bewick generally into English ornithological twaddle. From the French *fauve* falow: "This disposition is common to all the fauveites."

### MURL

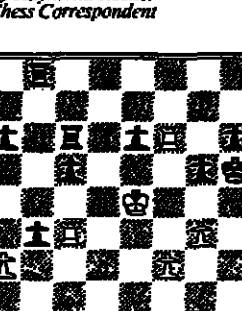
(a) To crumble, possibly (but not very persuasively) a derivative of the Old English *meor* soft: "Ground which mureth easily in breaking and stirring it with your fingers."

### HETEROLOGY

(c) Lack of correspondence, from *Gk heteros* different + *logos* science: "Heterology refers to lack of correspondence between bodily parts, as in structure, arrangement, or growth. An adjective is heterological if it denotes something that doesn't apply to the adjective itself."

## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene,  
Chess Correspondent



Bellevue (White) — Adams

(Black), European Team

Championship Herts 1989. How

did White force the win? Solution in

tomorrow's Times.

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# BUSINESS

MONDAY JUNE 18 1990

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Sketchley may make cash call for £20m

SKETCHLEY, the dry cleaning to catering group, is expected to announce a fully underwritten rights issue to raise almost £20 million.

The money will be used to pay banks, after Sketchley's new management was forced to allow for unforeseen extraordinary losses.

Annual results for 1989-90, published today, should show an operating loss of about £2 million. In 1988-89, Sketchley reported £17.3 million profits.

Write-offs above and below the line will result in losses attributable to shareholders of more than £5 million and the possibility of no final dividend payment.

Sketchley has borrowings of about £60 million against a net worth of £30 million and its banks and institutional shareholders last week were anxious to reduce this 200 per cent gearing.

John Richardson and Tony Bloom were installed as deputy chairmen in April and have embarked on a thorough review of Sketchley's operations.

City speculation on Friday tipped Mr Bloom and Mr Richardson to replace NM Rothschild and Hoare Govett, Sketchley's merchant banker and stockbroker respectively, with Samuel Montagu and Fannure Gordon.

John Gilman, the chairman, is expected to step down, along with W Jerome Shiveley, leaving only three board members.

## B&C role to be examined

BRITISH & Commonwealth Holdings' stewardship of its subsidiaries Atlantic Computers and Atlantic Computer Systems will be one of the main areas investigated by the two inspectors appointed to look into possible fraud and misconduct at Atlantic.

The Department of Trade and Industry launched its inquiry on Friday under section 432 of the Companies Act, 1985, which gives inspectors broad powers to obtain documents and call witnesses.

Atlantic was placed under administration in April when B&C announced a £550 million write-off. After a reconstruction attempt failed, B&C itself was this month put in administration.

The Building Societies Commission is travelling to Somerset to discuss plans to merge with the much larger society. The merger was narrowly approved at a meeting in Frome in May, but many investors favoured a rival bid from the Cheltenham & Gloucester.

**Adidas loss**  
ADIDAS, the faltering West German sports gear group, will reveal a 1989 net loss of DM120 million in its first set of results since going public in 1988, according to the authoritative weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*.

## THE POUND

### CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar 1.7050 (+0.0220)  
W German mark 2.8942 (+0.0398)  
Exchange index 90.6 (+1.1)

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1925.9 (+33.2)  
FT-SE 100 2392.3 (+25.7)  
New York Dow Jones 2935.89 (+73.51)

## TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	2.33	19.86
Austria Sch	2.15	2.17
Belgium Fr	62.40	58.40
Canada \$	2.076	1.586
Denmark Kr	11.52	10.82
Finland Mk	10.14	9.84
France Fr	2.28	2.28
Germany DM	2.28	2.28
Greece Dr	11.58	10.88
Hong Kong \$	13.33	13.03
Italy Lit	1.128	1.058
Japan Yen	2210	2080
Netherlands Gld	2.27	2.27
Norway Kr	263.20	249.50
Portugal Esc	18.20	17.50
South Africa Rd	5.70	5.10
Spain Ptas	16.85	16.25
Sweden Kr	2.29	2.29
Switzerland Fr	4.67	4.67
Turkey Lira	1.79	1.89
USA \$	24.25	18.25
Yugoslavia Dnr		

Rates for small denomination bank only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.  
Retail Price Index: 128.2 (May)

## Thatcher woos Universal with personal appearance

From PHILIP ROBINSON  
IN LOS ANGELES

MARGARET THATCHER has met the head of Hollywood's Universal Studios as part of her campaign to persuade the company to build a \$1.7 billion film-and-thrill park in Essex instead of Paris.

The prime minister discussed the project with Lew Wasserman, aged 76, chairman, chief executive and largest shareholder of Universal's parent company, MCA, last Thursday. Their meeting was described as a "social occasion rather than a negotiating session" but it will have given Mr Wasserman a chance to outline the sort of financial package MCA may need to opt for the Rainham Marshes site.

Douglas Hogg, trade minister, said

yesterday: "Officials are discussing with MCA a mechanism to deliver a deal, finding out what kind of money may be involved and deciding whether we are prepared to invest that sort of sum."

Film-makers at MCA regard Britain as the natural European base for a film park and are more keen on Rainham than Paris, but the government is concerned that the French may offer a package of about £250 million to persuade Universal to opt for a site near the Euro Disney theme park.

Mrs Thatcher's move comes at the same time as the government agreement to put £5 million of public money into British film after complaints from film-makers that production was at an all-time low.

It also coincides with last week's decision not to invest about £1.9 billion of

government money in Eurorail, a private-sector consortium formed to build a high-speed rail link from London to the Channel tunnel entrance. A competing route, headed by Manufacturers Hanover and including MCA in the consortium, goes close to the Rainham site. A large station there would match the degree of access the French have provided for the Euro Disney site to the east of Paris.

The promoters believe siting MCA's park in Britain could benefit the balance of payments by £2 billion over five years. MCA expects it to attract 5 million visitors in its first year and create 12,000 jobs.

Michel Rocard, the French prime minister, met MCA executives three weeks ago. He has already offered a direct rail link and concessions on land sales which will keep

down the starting costs. But the French want MCA to co-operate with its film and television industry.

Anthony Young, in charge of the European project for Universal, is now said to be spending most of his time in London. Last week he said both governments had offered strong incentives, "but neither will package it all up and hand it to us on a plate". One Wall Street analyst said this weekend: "Britain has the most to lose if MCA goes to Paris. If MCA chooses London, Paris still has Disney."

A final decision is still three months away, and almost six months later than MCA originally planned. The Paris site could be developed immediately and open in 1994, two years after Disney. But a park on the 1,600 acres of Rainham Marshes in

Essex, and on which low-level radioactive waste is said to have been buried, could not be completed until 1995.

Paul Marsh, entertainment analyst with the Los Angeles stockbroker Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards, said: "Most people still feel that Paris is a better bet. It is becoming a hub for Europe, there are more people within easy striking distance and the weather is better."

The European park will recreate tourist attractions such as King Kong, ET, Jaws and the Red Sea paring, which have been drawing the crowds in Hollywood for 75 years. With Rank Organisation, Universal has just opened a similar park in Florida. The two are expected to work together on any European project, MCA's largest investment outside the US.

## Porton in red pays £450,000 to a director

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK

A TOP executive of Porton International, the private pharmaceutical company, has joined the ranks of Britain's top 50 earners with a 1989 salary of £450,000.

Porton, which told its shareholders in 1985 to expect profits to reach £128 million by 1989, instead reveals an operating loss of £6.8 million on sales of £15.5 million in its 1989 annual accounts.

In addition, 1988 results at Porton have been restated from the £5.2 million profit shown in the accounts for that year to an operating loss of £5.9 million on sales of £13.7 million.

The change arises from a decision to stop carrying research and development expenditure in the balance sheet and to charge it immediately against sales in the profit and loss account.

The change prevents payment of high dividends to shareholders such as Wensley Haydon-Baillie. Porton's founder and chairman, Kleinwort Benson, Standard Life, Legal & General, Lloyds Bank, Sun Alliance, and pensions fund of the Post Office, British Coal and British Telecom. The institutions have £76 million invested in Porton.

Although not named in the accounts, the £450,000-a-year director is understood to be John Burke, former director of Glaxo, Britain's biggest drugs company, who joined Porton

in 1988 as chief operating officer. According to the previous year's accounts, Mr Burke earned £270,000 for his first eight months' work at Porton.

It is rare for directors to earn as much as £450,000 unless employed by a company with annual sales of more than £1 billion. But Porton justified the high salary on the grounds that it must pay "internationally competitive" salaries to attract top talent.

"If you want to succeed in this business, you need high-calibre people and you can't attract such people at low salaries," Tony Gover, Porton's chief executive, said. At ICI, where sales reached £13 billion last year, no one, apart from the chairman, earned more than Porton's top executive.

Mr Haydon-Baillie, who made £26 million from the sale of some of his shares in Porton in 1986, received a salary of £137,000, the same as in 1988.

But the change in accounting policy means that he will receive a nominal dividend for 1989 rather than the usual yearly payment of about £500,000.

The former accounting policy had been criticised by some shareholders, but Mr Gover said yesterday: "Shareholders were told about and accepted the policy from day one. Not one shareholder ever complained or voted against it. Even if it wasn't the right

policy, and I am not saying it wasn't, it was a policy approved by everyone."

Mr Gover believes sales in 1990 will double from their £15.5 million level in 1989.

He would not make any forecasts about profitability, however. "If we have a winner our profits will be very large indeed, but it's silly to predict which one of our drugs and diagnostics will succeed in case there is a disappointment," he said.

Porton, which in 1985 forecast it would make £77 million profits by 1989 from its Skinner herpes vaccine, suffered a bitter blow when it was forced to drop development of the vaccine as a general treatment for the virus. The company now believes the vaccine has great potential as a preventative medicine for the consorts of patients suffering from genital herpes infections.

The company, which last month linked up with St George's hospital, London, one of Britain's leading medical schools, in a deal that allows Porton commercially to exploit new drugs and treatments created at the school over the next 20 years, said it is now pursuing about 50 other development projects.

It is still awaiting a decision by the government in its bid to buy the Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research (CAMR), an important government health laboratory at Porton Down in Wiltshire which is to be privatised.

## Mecca directors weigh up offers

JAMES MORGAN



MICHAEL Guthrie, right, chairman of Mecca Leisure, and Bob Nellist, his new finance director, in the City yesterday, look at offers received for the three businesses that the group has already put up for sale. They are to be sold in an effort to reduce group debts of about £450 million. Mr Guthrie says that on the closing date for initial enquiries last

week: "We had received a lot of interest. We are not disappointed with the response." Mecca is seeking offers for Character Hotels, believed by City analysts to be worth £70 million; four London casinos (Maxim's, the Connaught, the Victoria and the Gloucester) estimated to be worth £90 million; and the Sweeney Todds and Prima Pasta

restaurants, said to be worth about £10 million. The Mecca directors have said they are looking for disposals of about £250 million to bring the balance sheet back under control. Work begins this week on the formal defence to a £537 million bid for the company by the Rank Organisation. The first defence document is due within the next two weeks.

## BAA poised to run airport in Hungary

By HARVEY ELLIOTT  
AIR CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN's leading airport operator is poised to take over the running of the main airports in Eastern Europe's fledgling democracies.

Sir Norman Payne, chairman of BAA, formerly the British Airports Authority, is to fly to Budapest on Wednesday in the hope of clinching a deal to run Hungary's premier

airport in what could be the first of many other agreements.

BAA has been granted exclusive rights to negotiate with the Hungarians, who are anxious to improve and develop their airport services in readiness for the expected boom in air travel to and from Eastern Europe.

A number of other former Communist bloc countries have shown interest in signing

similar agreements with BAA, whose management expertise is now being sought around the world.

They are likely to want similar deals to that now close to being signed by Hungary, in which BAA puts up a large financial stake in the redevelopment of what are acknowledged to be old-fashioned and inefficient airports, where service is almost non-existent.

By sending in senior British

managers, briefed to maximise revenue from duty free and other shops, BAA is confident it can create profits that can then be shared between the government and BAA.

The British company is expanding rapidly overseas and has already signed agreements with Macao, Gibraltar and St Lucia to run their airport services.

Reporting this week, page 28

## Belgian franc linked to mark

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

BELGIUM, which is keen to promote European unification and keep down its own inflation, has formally tied its franc to the mark, anchor currency of the European monetary system, and expects other EMS countries to follow suit soon.

The move, announced on Saturday by Wilfried Martens, the prime minister, will add to fears that European monetary union could proceed at a core group of EMS members permanently linking their currencies ahead of the others.

While Mrs Thatcher has rejected the two-speed concept, the British government is keeping the markets guessing over the timing of sterling's entry to the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS. City euphoria over hopes that entry could come by autumn abated by the weekend, but underpinned favourable sentiment for the pound.

The Belgians moved ahead

of the Delors plans for European monetary union in permanently fixing the franc-mark relationship.

Under the three-phase Delors plan, parties would only be permanently fixed at stage two. With the pound outside the ERM, Britain has yet to meet the conditions of stage one.

Formalising Belgium's policy of shadowing the mark was described by Mr Martens as



Martens: unification move

"an important step toward European unification."

Last week's ERM euphoria has drawn criticism from the Adam Smith Institute. In a report it gives a warning that the ERM might not bring either lower inflation or exchange rate stability. It recalls the government's own line that the mechanism is "no panacea". Despite ERM membership, realignments in the past decade led to a 47 per cent fall in the value of the French franc against the mark and a 64 per cent drop in the Italian lira. Outside the ERM, the pound fell 25 per cent in the same period.

In Liverpool Macroeconomic Research's quarterly bulletin, Professor Patrick Minford says Britain's present "monetary mess" came from trying to enter the ERM too early by shadowing the mark in 1987-88.

If political pressures to join become overwhelming, he sees the least-damaging course

in joining on wide 6 per cent margins, allowing domestic monetary policy to be run as tightly as necessary.

The Liverpool forecast shows UK inflation falling to an annual rate of less than 5 per cent next year, with GDP growth picking up to 1.9 per cent from 1.6 per cent. Unemployment is seen rising slightly this year before resuming its downward trend.

● Britain's ERM entry will be the catalyst for a sharp recession in 1992-93, rather than the economic saviour membership is widely perceived to be, Credit Lyonnais Securities says in its quarterly review. Membership and interest rate cuts will temporarily disguise long-term difficulties before throwing them into stark relief after a 1991 election, it says. Base rate cuts early next year will be reversed by end-year and taxes will be raised in 1992.

Economic View, page 27

## Red carpet rolled out for Jacques

By WOLFGANG MUNCHAU  
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

Jacques Attali, the president of the recently inaugurated European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), arrives in London today for three days of sightseeing and campaigning.

A spokesperson at his office in Paris confirmed M Attali would meet Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister, tomorrow. Mrs Thatcher is expected to urge M Attali to agree to a Docklands location for his new bank. The bank, however, is accustomed to working in the sumptuous Elysée palace and will not be easily persuaded.

A number of meetings have also been scheduled with property developers, who are competing with each other to offer the best terms for such a high-profile tenant. A decision on the controversial issue of the site of the EBRD is expected

soon, although not necessarily this week. The bank will have a budget of £10 billion (£7 billion) for funding private and public sector projects in Eastern Europe.

The siting of the EBRD has become increasingly controversial. It is understood that the Treasury is pressing the case for Docklands, especially Canary Wharf, in an attempt to give a boost to the development, the letting of which has been an uphill struggle since the City went into recession.

If M Attali chooses to locate in central London, it could be interpreted as a setback for Docklands, although his decision would please the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Hugh Bidwell, who is hoping the City will host the glamorous Frenchman.

Docklands' loss would not necessarily be Sir Hugh's gain, however, as M Attali is reported to regard even the City as part

of the East End. Mayfair might suit better the taste of the monsieur, who has been working in the Elysée palace as special adviser to President Francois Mitterrand.

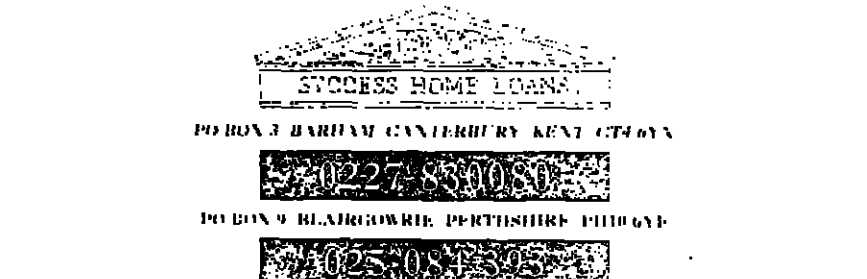
There have also been reports that the government has held informal discussions with Olympia & York, the Canadian property company owned by the Reichmann brothers. O&Y would be prepared to offer the most generous terms to attract EBRD to Canary Wharf, regarding the idea as a "loss leader". The EBRD would act as an anchor tenant, attracting other lettings from companies which, for practical or prestige reasons, would want to be close to the bank.

The government believes it would be highly appropriate that the organisation which is to finance reconstruction in Eastern Europe should itself be located in the showpiece of the largest urban regeneration project in Europe.

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## New rules boost gross-paid accounts

By LINDSAY COOK

NATIONAL Savings' gross-paid accounts continued to prosper during May while fixed-interest certificates had another large outflow.

Income bonds and investment accounts attracted receipts of £227.5 million and £147.8 million.

Withdrawals from fixed-interest certificates totalled £243 million but they attracted only £17.4 million.

The results are largely because of independent taxation, which encourages non-working wives to invest in gross-paid accounts, and the poor rate of interest offered on the 34th issue of savings certificates.

From today, a new fixed-interest certificate, the 35th issue, will be available, paying 9.5 per cent tax-free, which is 2 percentage points more than its predecessor. On July 2, the 35th issue of index-linked certificates will go on sale. Both these will appeal to higher-rate taxpayers.

In the "Savers' Budget", John Major, the Chancellor, increased the interest rates on income bonds and investment accounts.

The Department had a net outflow of £136.2 million during the month, although when interest accrued is added the total was positive at £70.8 million.

The index-linked 4th issue attracted £39.4 million during the month.

Premium bonds, ordinary accounts and deposit bonds, which are no longer on sale, were in deficit in May.

## Elders talks over sale of Resources

By OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

ELDERS DXL, the debt-laden Australian company that owns Courage Breweries in Britain, is talking to four syndicates about the sale of its 43 per cent controlling stake in Elders Resources, Geoff Lord, managing director of Elders Resources, said.

The stake is worth an estimated £400 million and its sale would help reduce pressure on the Elders DXL balance sheet that is straining under an estimated £2.25 billion of debts.

Elders' problems were compounded in April when the British government referred the planned £2.8 billion asset swap between Courage and Grand Metropolitan to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Last month, John Elliott stepped down as chief executive of Elders DXL to concentrate on reducing the crippling debt problems at Harlin, the private company owned by Mr Elliott and associates that controls 55 per cent of Elders.

Elders DXL wants to sell its stake as a whole, rather than break up Elders Resources into single assets, Mr Lord said in a television interview.

Mr Lord did not give details of syndicate members but said that Carter Holt Harvey, a New Zealand forestry group, had shown interest in the forestry assets. He said he expected a sale to be finalised in the next three months.

"I think that the process is going through a routine type of exercise and, in my opinion, will probably be concluded in the next three months."

Elders is selling the stake as part of a restructure to shed all operations except brewing.

Mr Lord, who is also a director of Elders DXL, said the asset sale plans had not been deferred.

"Elders [has] sold well in excess of one and a half billion [Australian] dollars of finance assets, and they're continuing to work through a programme of selling down those assets," he said.

Mr Lord said the deferral of a planned capital return of one dollar a share until after the company arranges a A\$5 billion (£2.15 billion) refinancing was "sensible".

Elders had planned the return to shareholders to help relieve pressures on Harlin.

Mr Lord also said he did not believe Brierley Investments' 5 per cent shareholding in Elders Resources had any strategic significance.

"[Chairman, Sir Ron] Brierley is an investor I always admire because he generally buys into undervalued situations and I'm quite flattered he's chosen to do that in our company, but I don't see any great strategic significance other than... being a shareholder of 5 per cent... keeping his options open," he said.

## Eagle lands on £7m order



Expanding: Richard Owen (left), of Dennis Eagle, with Geoff Hollyhead, of Trinity

DENNIS Eagle, Europe's biggest manufacturer of refuse vehicles, is coping with mounting orders by adding to its workforce (Derek Harris writes).

Mr Richard Owen, the managing director, said the 450 workers are increasingly working overtime.

The company has now won an order to supply 116 refuse compaction vehicles to the Hong Kong government. The order, worth nearly £7 million, virtually doubles the size of Dennis Eagle's books to about £15 million.

The production line implications of new orders are being assessed. Mr Owen says

the workforce is likely to increase by at least 10 per cent to meet capacity.

The Hong Kong deal is believed to be the largest order to go to a European supplier of these specialised vehicles.

A quarter of Dennis Eagle's refuse vehicle output is exported but the Hong Kong order will bring this proportion nearer to 40 per cent.

Dennis Eagle is part of Trinity Holdings, a management buyout from Hestair, which became part of BET.

Mr Geoff Hollyhead, who led the buyout and is now chairman and chief executive of Trinity, said: "In the UK market for refuse vehicles,

although it is 30 per cent down because of privatisation moves, we are buoyant because we are taking market share. In nine years, we have gone from 10 per cent share to the current 50 per cent."

He is looking for growth as Trinity's original £26 million borrowings for last year's buyout have come down to just over £8 million. It expects to be debt-free by the year end.

Mr Hollyhead said: "Possibly we might go for a stock market quote but that could be three to four years away."

In its first year, Trinity had profits of more than £4 million, which is 10 per cent up on the last year under Hestair.

## GILT-EDGED Blame should not be laid at lenders' or borrowers' feet

The governor of the Bank of England, in his speech last week to the savings banks, was quite right to identify excessive growth of credit as the root cause of the economy's current problems.

But he was disingenuous, if not worse, when trying to lay the blame for the condition on either the lenders or the borrowers.

Neither of them has the power to create a loan unless the raw material, a reserve asset, is supplied to the banks by the authorities. Once such an asset is provided, moreover, a loan is almost inevitable. An individual bank may have some discretion about who gets the new funds—whether an industrialist, a consumer, or a property developer—but virtually none about whether to lend or not.

If the governor had been looking for the genuine culprit, he should have started much closer to home. How the ultimate responsibility is to be divided between himself and the Chancellor is a subject on which he is peculiarly well qualified to have thrown some light. To have used the opportunity to preach thrift and circumspection was, with the Bank's track record, outrageous.

Why, moreover, has it taken the governor so long to appreciate that credit growth was excessive?

The figures showed money supply advancing at unsustainable rates from early 1986 onwards.

Has he only just noticed? Once Britain's problem of excess credit had been identified, albeit belatedly, in the spring of 1988, measures should have been set in place to neutralise it.

If interest rates were to be used as the sole corrective mechanism, they needed to be raised until the growth of credit became acceptable.

What the governor should have been telling us last week was why the authorities failed to do so. Why, in the spring of 1989, when base rates were 13 per cent but when money was still growing monstrously quickly, were interest rates capped?

If the problem was caused by Nigel Lawson's intransigence, why, on his finality

being discharged, did the Bank not insist that the new man impose a sharp hike?

If there is a case for joining the EMS, it rests most persuasively on the manifest inability of the local creature to run a sensible money policy.

The Bank knows what it should do, the monitoring data are reasonably accurate, but, when it comes to the crunch, the mental discipline to act appropriately is lacking.

This incompetence is now blamed on others.

As it happens, the governor's strictures appear to have been ill-timed.

It now looks, finally, as if the growth of money is slowing down fairly satisfactorily: the currency is the most reliable single indicator of credit conditions. That implies a moderation in the pace of economic activity in the remainder of 1990 and 1991, and improvements therefore in both the balance of payments and the rate of inflation.

The gilt-edged market has already taken the news on board.

Its sharp advance during the early summer started to discount the improvements to come, but it has probably done so insufficiently.

What is not fully appreciated is just how significantly the economies of America and Continental Europe are slowing at the moment. When the news breaks, interest rates will start to fall away.

The British authorities will then have the option of following suit, or letting the currency take the strain.

If, as seems likely, the Bank and the Treasury take the latter course, the economy's anti-inflationary forces will be intensified.

As the pound rises through DM3.20 (and then dives into the EMS), inflation will head back down towards an underlying rate of about 3 per cent.

It will not achieve that figure for 18 months perhaps, but gilt investors will anticipate the trend.

Long yields a year hence could unambiguously stand in the 8-9 per cent range.

Roger Nightingale  
Smith New Court

## Building 'left out' in Europe links

By MARTIN WALLER

BRITISH builders are missing out on cross-European links developing among contractors before 1992.

And firms on the Continent are discouraged from making hostile bids in Britain because of the "ferociously partisan" attitude here, says Richard Hopewell, an analyst at Swiss Bank Corporation, the broker.

Mr Hopewell this week issues a mammoth study on European construction, focusing on 47 big contractors, quoted or unquoted, within the European Community.

He shows that of the cross-border holdings, only one is held by a British group, the 40 per cent Trafalgar House has in the French Sofresid.

The majority of such links have been since 1988, but the start of the common market in

1992 was "the excuse, not the reason," Mr Hopewell said. While harmonisation has little bearing on the contractors' activities in their national markets, the pan-European approach, of all but the British, is traced to the collapse of the lucrative Middle East market in the early 1980s. This encouraged a retreat to domestic markets, but after diversification, such as building materials and property, companies were ready to expand their horizons again.

British groups have, however, lost out because their moves into property and housebuilding were capital-intensive, discouraging investment elsewhere, and preceded the collapse of both markets.

A different corporate culture on many European stock

markets, with less emphasis on earnings per share, also allowed firms on the Continent to accept short-term dilution for long-term aims. It is fair to say, too, that blocks on hostile takeovers are more common on the Continent.

The study shows that where European contractors have taken stakes in their British counterparts, the latter have either been private companies willing to do agreed deals or quoted companies forced under reduced circumstances to relinquish some management control.

For example, the German group Hochtief took a stake in the now-defunct Rush & Tompkins, while Alfred McAlpine's link with Dumez of France is widely seen as having been prompted by the

difficulties of the British group's contracting side.

From a base period of the late 1970s, and using virtually any measure of financial performance, Mr Hopewell said the record of British builders was "stretches ahead" of the Continent. But this had come from rampant inflation in home and commercial property markets.

Continental firms were more cautious of investing in Britain because of the parlous state of the building industry and the well-documented collapse of Rush & Tompkins and others. Almost every European consulted by Swiss Bank Corporation was unhappy about launching a hostile bid for a company here, given the unwillingness in Britain to cede control.

## Call for restricted competition to aid Mercury growth

By COLIN NARBROUGH

THE government should continue to limit competition in the telecommunications industry to ensure the full development of Mercury Communications as a competitive counterweight to British Telecom, according to a London School of Economics study.

The call for continued restriction will be welcomed by Lord Young, the former trade secretary, who as chairman-designate of Cable and Wireless, Mercury's parent company, has an interest in consolidating the BT rival's position after investment of £1.2 billion.

The paper, published today by the LSE's business performance group, is a contribution to the trade department's review of the telecommunications duopoly, due in November.

Simon Taylor, author of the paper, argues that current policy, based on the privatised BT and a new trunk network based on fibre optic digital technology, has been far more successful than was expected in the early 1980s.

Prices have fallen, quality of service has improved, and technological innovation is high, with Britain becoming a world leader in telecommunications. Dr Taylor says the logic of Mercury's position is that profits can only be made by being a committed competitor of BT. He regards this as essential to making BT more efficient and responsive.

Mercury's UK market share is only 3 per cent, but Dr Taylor expects this to grow rapidly. Its share of international business is about 10 per cent.

However, he believes Mercury is by no means sure of making a return on its investment yet. Furthermore, licens-

ing more competition after the duopoly review could harm Mercury while leaving BT unscathed, undermining the policy of disciplining the dominant player.

● The European Commission has been urged to lay down specifications and to encourage the introduction of a Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) standard by 1992 through a mixture of directives and recommendations to member states (Nick Nuttall writes).

Equipment capable of handling and delivering wide-ranging, low-powered, high-density cordless telephones for office, home and use in the street, should start becoming available in 1992-1993.

However, early action is needed to bolster the confidence of manufacturers to make volume, low-cost shipments of handsets capable of competing with more advanced and lower cost rivals.

These are some of the findings of a study by PA Consulting Group of London which has been commissioned by the EC to examine the regulatory, technical, performance and business considerations surrounding the potential development of DECT.

The group predicts that by 1992 in the most developed markets of Germany and Scandinavia, where CT1 and CT1 plus and now CT2 and DCT900 services are in place, up to 15 per cent of business phone shipments will be cordless of the 2 million Europe-wide subscribers with public access.

The late development of CT2 in Britain means that, despite the arrival of office exchanges capable of handling the technology, only about 5 per cent of business phones will be cordless by 1993.

## Spending downturn not over yet for retailers

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

THE worst may not yet be over for Britain's retailers, struggling in the face of a downturn in consumer spending. A report out today predicts that the growth of consumer spending will fall sharply over the next ten years.

The report, *The UK Retail Sector - Prospects and Strategies to the year 2000*, from the Manchester Business

School and Cambridge Econometrics says that the rise in total retail spending of 43 per cent during the 1980s will fall to 24 per cent in the next nine years.

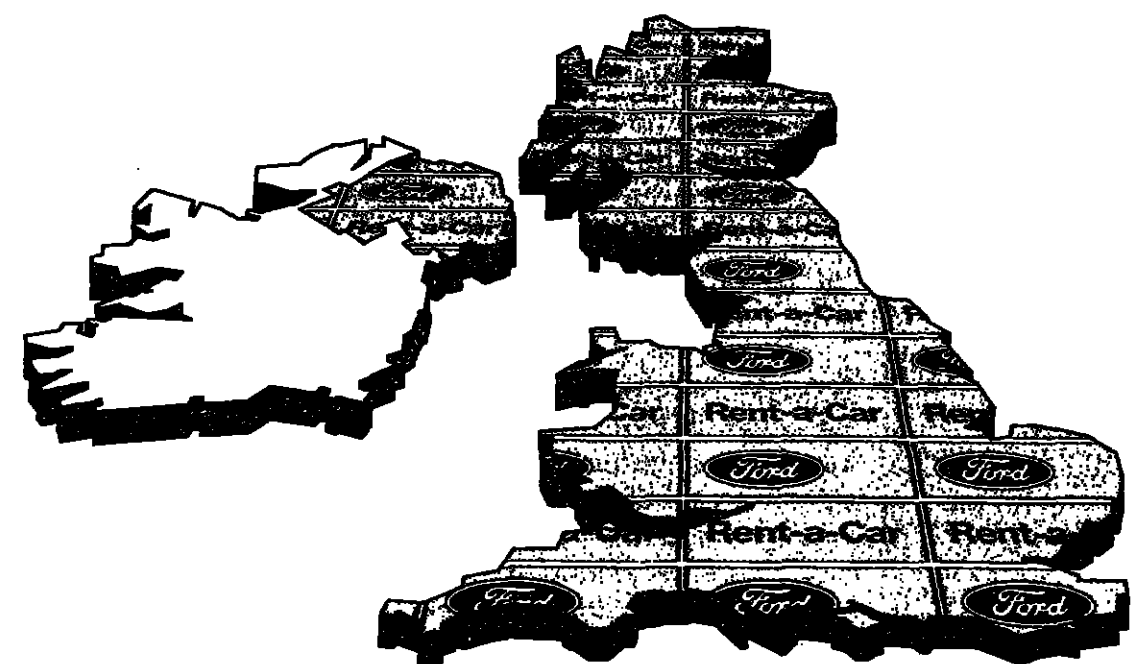
The report assumes that interest rates will not reduce until 1991 when base rates will fall by the end of the year to 10 per cent. Interest rates are then forecast to fall to 7.7 per cent by the year 1994.

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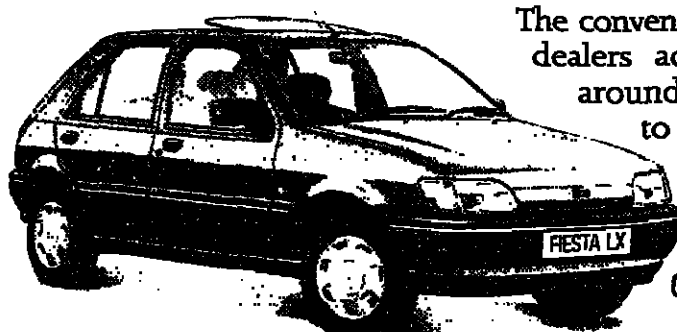
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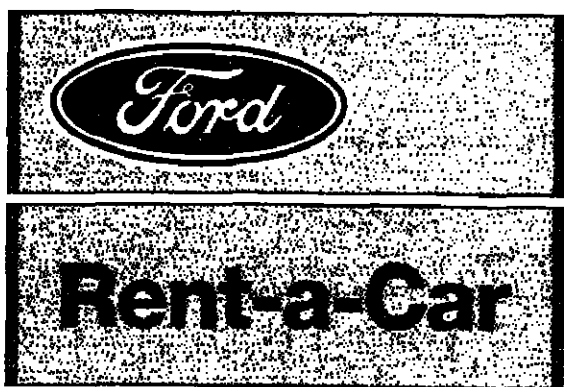


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## One-stop disaster package

By OUR CITY STAFF

DAVIES Arnold Cooper, the litigation lawyer that specialises in advising Lloyd's insurers on disasters, has launched a one-stop emergency management package.

The package will provide immediate legal, security, public relations, and telephone services after a disaster and is aimed at medium to large sized corporations.

Shandwick Communications will provide public relations advice, Hallam Lloyd, security advice, and The Decisions Group telephone support.

The service, to be called Integrated Crisis Management, will be based in Shandwick's offices in London's West End.

In January last year, Davies Arnold Cooper became the first European law firm to launch a large incident unit. Its first big test came from insurers involved in the aftermath of the Hillsborough football ground disaster, in Sheffield, in April of last year.

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# Creative thinking on evolution of EMU

## ECONOMIC VIEW

RODNEY LORD

The mists surrounding the government's alternative view on European monetary union are beginning to clear. Far from abandoning the idea of "natural selection" of currencies through competition, the government would like to build on it, perhaps by adding an independent Ecu to the existing national currencies. It also wants to prolong the intermediate stage two of the Delors plan before the EC moves to a single currency, and to ensure a counter-inflationary bias in the arrangements.

In the approach to the inter-governmental conference in December, a strong head of steam has built up among the more European-minded governments to move rapidly from the completion of stage one to the currency union envisaged in stage three. Stage two was never fleshed out very firmly in the Delors report and the enthusiasts are keen to abandon it altogether.

Friday's half a percentage point increase in the underlying rate of inflation in Britain, to more than double the French and German rate, underlined the danger that such a rapid forced

convergence of economic performance would be painful so far as Britain is concerned. Distrust of too rapid a move spreads right across the political spectrum, as the recent debate on EMU in the House of Commons showed. A new study published today by the left-of-centre Institute for Public Policy Research echoes the government view that more emphasis should be put on stage two: "Some have argued that stage two is fundamentally empty and can be discarded altogether; on the contrary, stage two provides an essential breathing space during which economic integration and monetary integration can be demonstrated to be progressing in parallel" (*European Monetary Union - The Issues*, Davies, Currie, MacKinnon, Brunskill).

Concern that the EMU caravan is rolling too fast is shared by some influential voices on the continent. Karl Otto Pöhl's off-the-cuff remarks last week, about

the possibility of a two-speed Europe in which a central core of countries would move to a common currency before the others, were no doubt prompted by the feeling that Britain and some other EC members are far from ready for EMU.

In his "charm offensive" around the finance ministries of Europe, John Major, the Chancellor, is looking for some consensus between those already looking ahead to a common currency and those who want to make sure the EC adjusts to the changes in stage one before it contemplates moving on.

In his speech to the German Chamber of Commerce in London last week, he identified three goals that needed to be

targeted once stage one was completed. The first aim was to promote currency stability and convergence on low inflation. This is little more than a continuation of the existing aim within the ERM.

The second was to co-ordinate exchange rate policy and intervention against non-ERM currencies like the dollar and the yen more closely.

At present, there is no provision for a co-ordinated EC policy on external currencies. So-called co-ordinated intervention by central banks in support of the dollar or the yen has been the product of Group of Seven discussions and has been notable for the frequent absence of the Bundesbank. The present free-

for-all may be more difficult to maintain with another widely traded currency like sterling inside the ERM.

The third element of stage two arrangements identified by Mr Major was to promote the use of the Ecu. This could turn out to be the most imaginative part of the plan. The Treasury is seriously considering the proposals put forward by Sir Michael Butler and Paul Richards of the invisible exports council for a re-birth of the Ecu under which it would no longer be a "basket" currency linked to the average of the national currencies in the EMS but an independent currency. The independent Ecu would be managed by a European institution in such a way that its parity would always be linked to the strongest currency in the ERM currency grid.

The idea has a number of attractions. First, strengthening the role of the Ecu can be said to point forward to a single currency

and therefore might help to avoid the charge that Britain was simply trying to delay, and if possible prevent, EMU.

Second, redefinition of the Ecu could help to secure an inflation performance in the ERM linked to the best rather than to the average - a limitation of the present Ecu to which Herr Pöhl has always objected.

Governments would not want to see their national currencies displaced by the Ecu and convergence could therefore be expected around the best performance in the community.

Third, under the Butler-Richards proposals, there would be a strong financial incentive for countries not to devalue.

Ecus would be freely convertible into national currencies, but if a country devalued it would have to recompense the Ecu monetary authority for the exchange rate loss. Whether the Ecu would ever displace national currencies under the emerging British proposals would depend on progress in economic convergence inside the EC. If it did, it would start with an excellent pedigree.

## Convoys and controversy on road to a single mark



Still queuing: East Germans apply for Deutschmarks between the Bundesbank and the West German government.

The final agreement turned out to be a bureaucrat's dream. There are now three exchange rates: one-for-one, one-for-two and one-for-three. The one-to-one preferential rate is available with strict ceilings only to East Germans. The bulk will be exchanged at one-for-two. The one-for-three is aimed at speculators who have bought Ostmarks since the beginning of the year in the hope of making a killing.

But the most difficult part of the operation will be the overhaul of the banking system in a country that had only four months to prepare, and where bankers are hardly at ease with Western-style practices.

But East Germany will not become a mere extension of the Bundesbank's market operations at once. After July 1, the Bundesbank will operate a system of banking control "apartheid".

In East Germany, liquidity will be provided on a straight cash basis. The current limit of the so-called refinancing facilities granted to East German banks is DM25 billion, which will be

allocated on the basis of banks' balance sheets.

The direct funding facilities will be much higher in East Germany than in West Germany. This is because West German banks can obtain additional funding in a variety of ways through West Germany's highly intricate money markets.

The traditional method is through rediscounted bills of exchange, priced at the base discount rate, the key interest rate. Emergency funding is available at the higher Lombard rate but has fallen increasingly into disuse in favour of the much more flexible securities repurchase agreements. "Repos" provide funds in exchange for certain types of securities and work on the basis of a US-style auction system, or at fixed or minimum tender rates.

The system is one of the world's most elaborate and will clash with the absence of financial market sophistication in the East. East German banks do not own tradeable securities or discountable bills of exchange, and will, therefore, not participate in any of those transactions. Only once assets build up will the surplus refinancing facilities be gradually reduced. But few would be willing to predict when this is going to happen, including those economists who have been willing to forecast the impact of monetary union to an absurd degree of precision.

This could all have implications for the more distant European monetary union (EMU). Nobody in his right mind would suggest it should happen in precisely the same manner - through the introduction of the Deutschmark, perhaps with a different name - in other EC countries.

But the mere experience of the practical problems involving German monetary union might be valuable in the face of the difficult phases ahead on the road to a single European currency. But if the rationale of EMU is to curtail the power of the Deutschmark, it is perhaps ironic that the Bundesbank will benefit most from this experience.

Wolfgang Münchauer

## TEMPUS

## An uphill struggle for SNC

SIR Michael Richardson, who has moved across from N M Rothschild to head Smith New Court, is trying to convey a quality image. But to convert a market trader's rating from income to growth stock will be an uphill struggle.

In the short term, therefore, restricting the 1989-90 dividend to a well-covered 3p final, in order to achieve steady progress in a cyclical trade, is as likely to hold the shares back as to propel them forward. An implied annual dividend of no more than 4.5p net would keep the opening yield below that of the clearing banks.

There are more immediate reasons to buy the stock. Despite the 1988-89 loss, Smith has survived post-Big Bang traumas with the same robustness as the other two big former stockbrokers, now subsumed within Barclays and SG Warburg Group. Competitors are steadily disappearing, overheads have been trimmed and London trading volume is 40 per cent up on a year ago.

This is unlikely to be a vintage year, as Warburg warned shareholders. Adding back the Ferranti loss, however, Smith would have made about £27 million pre-tax in 1989-90. Few will yet essay a forecast for the year to end April 1991. Richard Furlong of Laing & Cruickshank bravely suggests £20-22 million might be reasonable. This would leave Smith shares at

105p selling at about 4.5 times earnings, allowing fully for the big potential dilution from converting prior capital.

Another measure of cheapness is the 20 per cent discount on 130p-per-share fully diluted net assets that are near enough cash. Warburg also sells at a discount, albeit much smaller, to assets net of its stake in Mercury Asset Management. Smith is developing fast at a much earlier stage in becoming a truly international group and in melding market-making, broking and fee business.

That might make it an even better bet for those canny investors who judge that this may be the moment to move back into the securities business.

## Bromsgrove

SINCE January's corporate bloodbath Citicorp Investment Bank, now sadly shorn of the historic Scrimgeour Vickers name, has been concentrating on about 100 smaller company stocks. Citicorp's analysts have now unveiled their tips of the 1990s.

It must be said that for the smaller investor they look a fairly high-risk bunch, although Citicorp's investment clients can, of course, afford to take a longer view into the next decade.

Featured is Bromsgrove Industries, once a Birmingham aluminium diecaster, where

Bijan Sedghi, the chairman, has been building it by acquisition as a precision engineer concentrating on the aerospace, motor offshore and marine markets.

The fruits of his endeavours were on show at the start of last week when he reported a 44 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £7.9 million and a 21 per cent rise in earnings per share in the year to end-June. Citicorp is also encouraged by Bromsgrove's "hidden asset base" in the surplus property thrown up by the rationalisation of acquisitions already carried out.

At Bromsgrove's share price of 147p on Friday night the shares, therefore, change hands at nine times future earnings, assuming the broker's forecast of £9.6 million pre-tax this year.

## Delta

FRESH out of business school and armed with a newly minted MBA, Dr Robert Easton knew a thing or two about striking a deal. Or so he thought until he met BTR's Owen Green. Dr Easton, now chief executive of Delta, the electrical equipment and engineering group, admits Green made mincemeat of him.

Since then Easton has been an admirer of Green's hallmarks - an aversion to deep-pile carpets and lavish executive lifestyles, a reluctance to overpay for ac-

quisitions and a strong belief in ploughing money back into the business.

At Delta, Easton's biggest strategic initiative, due for completion in August, is a merger of its cable interests with Hawker Siddeley's.

It cuts a third of capacity from the joint cables business, which at 40 per cent of sales is crucial to Delta's future.

The new grouping, Delta Crompton Cables, gives management and pricing control of a leading share, perhaps 40 per cent, of the British cables market on a lean cost base. The reorganisation was well provisioned in advance, with £27 million set aside in the 1988 accounts and a further £4 million last year.

More than £150 million has gone on fill-in acquisitions and capital spending since 1985, with eps up 50 per cent and dividends growing at 19 per cent compound. Yet gearing has been nailed down to a mere 20 per cent.

Also, Delta trimmed its exposure to building and construction through 10 per cent manning cuts last year and still managed a 20 per cent profits gain to £90 million.

The shares, at 367p, sell for 9.2 times prospective earnings with two-year earnings growth of close on 20 per cent in prospect. They are sound value in advance of a building recovery that should bring a substantial margin boost to the cables operations.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### SI-menting their grip

RASCHID and Osman Abdullah, who transformed Evered from a £1 million company into a group capitalised at £220 million in eight years and then left 18 months ago after a boardroom split, have cemented their control on their new vehicle, SI Group. Today the brothers will announce that Owen Rout, who retired in April as a Barclays Bank director, is to become non-executive chairman. Rout, aged 60, worked his way up from a Barclays branch in East Anglia to become director of British operations, with responsibility for domestic banking, financial services, Barclaycard and Mercantile Credit. At SI Group he replaces Hugh Gibson, the chairman already in situ when the Abdullahs took control of the loss-making company in October last year. "Right from the start we knew we wanted a non-executive chairman," says Raschid, who, together with his brother, pocketed about £1.75 million in shares, share options and compensation from Evered. "That was between us, not individually," he laments. "It wasn't very much really." Especially considering that shareholders who had backed them from the start were able to pocket a 20-fold increase in their investment. Nevertheless they were able to inject £2.7 million of their own money into SI Group, to acquire a 75 per cent stake, and they have already made

two acquisitions, a limestone quarry in Lincolnshire and a heavy plant and machinery specialist. "We want to turn it into a very focused quarry company, just as we did at Evered," adds Raschid. And, given their track record, it won't be unprofitable for long.

### Bagshawe back in

STILL more of Kitcat & Aitken's jobless stockbrokers are finding employment. Barely a week after being made redundant with 120 others by Royal Bank of Canada, Kitcat's parent, Nicholas Bagshawe, former head of the private client department, will today start work at Henderson Crosthwaite. A subsidiary of Guinness Mahon, Henderson was founded in 1844 and describes itself as one of the five largest full-service private client stockbrokers in Britain. Also starting there today will be the other members of Bagshawe's private client team - Basil Eales, Carl McCarthy, Brian Roberts, Richard Newall and two assistants.

### Oil be seeing you

THE call of the oil and gas industry is clearly irresistible for Michael Humphries, aged 33, an oil analyst-turned-corporate financier at Samuel Montagu. For Humphries, who worked for Britoil for two years - as PA to the then director of international affairs, Sir Archie Lamb - before moving into the City, is returning from whence he came. Or almost. Humphries, employed in Montagu's New York office since last October, has so impressed Dan Pena,

the chairman of oil, gas and coal producer Great Western Resources - one of Montagu's clients - that he has been offered a job. But although Great Western is quoted on the London Stock Exchange, its head office is in Houston, Texas, which means that Humphries now faces a weekly round trip of 3,000 miles from his Connecticut home. "My wife, Karen, is a director of Guinness Developments in Stamford, Connecticut, which is developing Gleneagles Hotels and Champagne health farms in the US," says Humphries. "I've decided to commute so that she can continue with her career for the time being."

SIGN in a ground-floor window of an hotel in Ballinacree, Northern Ireland. "Teas." Another sign in the window on the first floor of the same hotel: "High Teas".

### Flight from filly

THOSE legions of horse-racing fanatics in the Square Mile could do worse than take a tip or two from Tim Bridge, managing director of Greene King, the brewer, who flew to Chantilly a week ago for the French Oaks, a highlight of the equestrian social calendar. Bridge, aged 41, accompanied by City head-hunter Tim Sheffield and an unidentified Spanish stockbroker, was spotted sprinting through the grounds of a local chateau at 6.45am last Monday. They were, I am told, rushing to catch the early flight back to London after spending the night there, but were obliged

to sneak out the back door because the chateau was not due to open until 7am. Less than amused was the proprietor, who, fearing the worst, called the local police. And it was left to Today City journalist Diane Boliver, still asleep in the chateau, to pick up the £8,000 bill. "They left a note asking me to pay," she says. Meanwhile, Bridge, who spent most of Monday recovering, has promised she will be reimbursed.

### Two-grand tour

THE roar of finely tuned engines shattered the calm of the City yesterday when 130 classic sports cars set out on a Pinell-sponsored race across Europe. Leading the field - Europe's leading field - was included Stirling Moss which included other than Philip Kendall, a director in Samuel Montagu's corporate finance department, who is tackling the 2,000-mile race with old friend Christopher Bibb, a captain in the Coldstream Guards. Kendall, aged 42, who had a passion for high altitude parachute jumps until he married three years ago - he was often to be seen free-falling from 15,000 ft over Salisbury Plain - tells me that this latest adventure will end, appropriately enough, in Corina next weekend. "It's nothing like as unnerving as the M&A business," insists Kendall, trying to make out that racing round hair-pin bends in the Alps is actually quite relaxing compared with the daily cut and thrust of corporate finance.

Carol Leonard

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Approx. property value £ \_\_\_\_\_ Current income (if any) £ \_\_\_\_\_

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# Portfolio

## PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your daily dividend dividend. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Renold	Industrial L-R	
2	Gestamer	Industrial L-R	
3	Northam	Electricals	
4	Ti Group	Industrial S-Z	
5	Ans New Z	Banking/Discount	
6	Volex	Electricals	
7	Bard (Wm)	Industrial A-D	
8	Leas (sa)	Industrial S-Z	
9	Klein-Etz	Industrial S-Z	
10	Tex Hides	Industrial S-Z	
11	Bladen	Industrial S-Z	
12	McKichan	Industrial S-Z	
13	St Petroleum (sa)	Oil/Gas	
14	Robertson	Industrial L-R	
15	Hywood Williams	Building/Roads	
16	Burns (sa)	Industrial S-Z	
17	Elis & Everard	Chemicals/Plas	
18	Young (H)	Industrial S-Z	
19	Marley	Building/Roads	
20	Remoluk	Chemicals/Plas	
21	Wicks Water	Water	
22	Sans Co	Electricals	
23	Marshall	Building/Roads	
24	Wagon Ltd	Industrial S-Z	
25	Transport Dev	Transport	
26	Eurolink	Electricals	
27	Harris (Philip)	Industrial S-Z	
28	Quack Group	Motion/Aircraft	
29	Scott & Robertson	Industrial S-Z	
30	Bank (Sudley C)	Food	
31	Formator	Draperies/Stores	
32	Mowlem (John)	Building/Roads	
33	DAKS Simpson A	Draperies/Stores	
34	Argyll (sa)	Food	
35	Ryl & Scot (sa)	Banking/Discount	
36	Dixons (sa)	Draperies/Stores	
37	Anglia TV A	Leisure	
38	Marling	Industrial L-R	
39	Ladbrokes (sa)	Horse/Careers	
40	Hawker Siddeley (sa)	Industrial S-Z	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MOR	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

There were no valid claims for the £4,000 weekly Portfolio prize on Saturday. The prize will be added to next week's total.

## BRITISH FUNDS

1990	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Yield
SHORTS (Under Five Years)	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
481m							
481m							
481m							
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1990	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Yield
FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
481m							
481m							
481m							
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481m							
481m							

1990	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Yield
OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							
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481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							

1990	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Yield
UNDATED	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
481m							
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481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							

1990	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Yield
INDEX-LINKED	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
481m							
481m							
481m							
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1990	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	%	Yield
BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							
481m							
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# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DATES: Dealings began June 11. Dealings end June 22. Settlement day June 25. Settlement day July 2.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
118.0m	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.



# Sky guides get £1 billion to keep ahead

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER TREWNOIR

The most up-to-date technology goes into West Drayton for the sake of Britain's air traffic safety

In a large, cathedral-like ground-floor room, almost always darkened by thick blinds, at RAF West Drayton, close to Heathrow, 650 men and women, operating in five shifts of 80 air traffic controllers and 40 assistants, keep a permanent watch on all aircraft entering and leaving British airspace. Their job is to ensure that the aircraft keep their distance from one another in the increasingly congested skies.

The London Air Traffic Control Centre, opened at West Drayton in 1971, is effectively the nerve centre for all airline operations from the coast of France to the Scottish borders and from Northern Ireland to the North Sea.

Every pilot entering this vast area must have confidence in the unseen controllers whose radioed instructions to turn left or right, to climb or descend, must be obeyed, even in the thickest cloud, if aircraft are to be prevented from colliding and are instead to form an orderly queue both to fly along the specially designated airways and to take off and land.

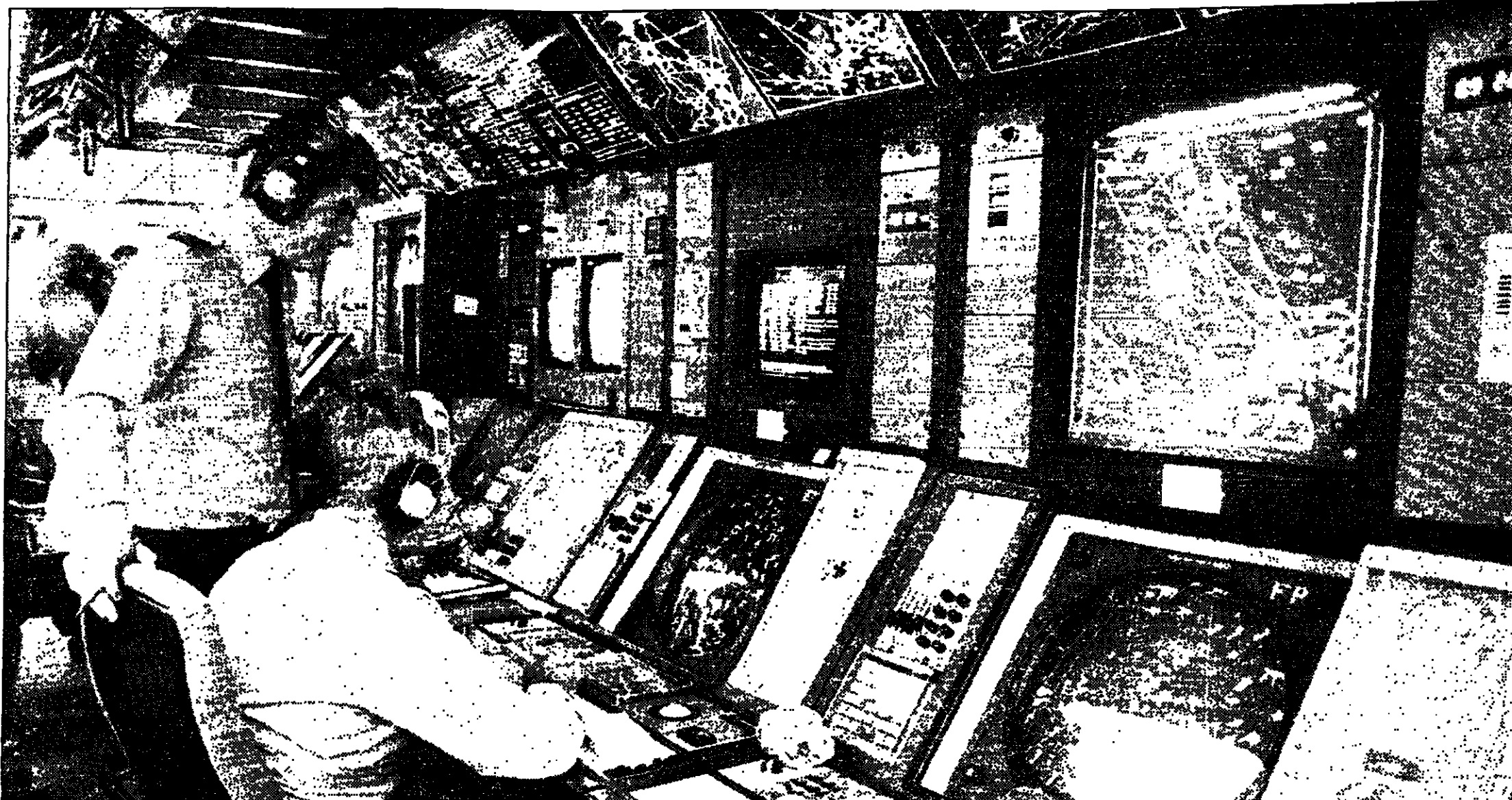
The controllers in turn must have confidence in the equipment they use, and for a worrying few months, when air traffic boomed in the middle of the last decade, it began to look as if that confidence was failing.

Suddenly the controllers began to complain that the giant computer that handled the radar information about the flights they were handling could not cope. They said the software was not equal to the job and that they were overworked and underpaid.

Their bosses at the Civil Aviation Authority, although pouring scorn on the claims that the computer broke down more often than others of its type, were also worried that if air traffic continued to grow at the pace predicted, it would indeed soon lose the capacity to cope.

Something, they decided, had to be done — and quickly.

The Civil Aviation Authority, through the National Air Traffic Services, believes that these complaints have now been put right and that the total confidence that is essential to safe operations, has been restored. The authority adds that it has now introduced a



Busy and becoming busier: the air traffic controllers now have equipment that is expected to take them into the next century. Below: all flights into and out of Britain are directed from West Drayton

completely new computer that will be capable of handling anything the airlines can throw at the operation for the foreseeable future, claiming that it is far more reliable and easier to maintain and will make the lives of both the controllers and the engineers who look after it far simpler.

The authority will be spending almost £1 billion during the next 10 years in buying and installing new equipment, which, it is convinced, will not only be more efficient than the old but will also help to ease the controllers' workload and cope with the predicted doubling of air traffic by the beginning of the next century.

An important part of this expenditure is the £22 million that has been spent on an IBM 4381 mainframe computer. This will replace the much maligned, but often mistakenly criticized, IBM 9020D computer, which provided

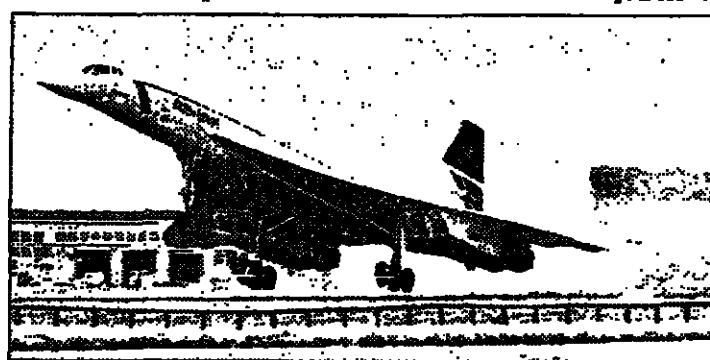
the full flight data processing system needed to keep aircraft flying safely.

The information it will provide will go to all 10 control suites in the civil operations room at West Drayton. Nine of the suites are spread around three sides and the 10th is the supervisor's desk occupying the fourth side.

Every one of the nine looks after a particular sector of sky — the areas are Dover-Lydd, Seaford-Worthing-Hurn, Cardiff, Bristol-Strumble, Devonport, Clacton, Pole Hill-Irish Sea and the London terminal areas north and south, which are handled by two suites.

Down the middle of the room are the en route North Sea sector, the departure flow regulator section and the flight plan reception section.

All these must receive the processed data from radar stations throughout the country in a form



that is clearly and quickly identifiable. The controllers also rely on the computer to print out the flight plan strips giving details of every aircraft's intended flight plan.

It is an enormous task for any piece of electronic equipment to perform, but it is one that, as the Princess Royal will see today when she formally inaugurates the new

computer, is now working with exceptional efficiency.

The changeover from the old to the new was achieved ahead of schedule and within budget and came fully on line, with hardly a flicker of interruption, just before the Easter rush.

The whole project is called the "re-host" and involved hundreds

of staff from the authority, the computer company IBM, manufacturers, engineers, trainers, designers and builders in one of the most complex projects ever undertaken. It was all achieved while the original equipment was kept functioning for 24 hours a day.

The new 4381 computer, which is actually a series of linked computers, will remain at West Drayton even when the main en route centre, which looks after aircraft flying in the main airways outside the busy South-east of England, is opened.

It will become the most important aspect of the move to a completely new air traffic control system known as the central control function, which later this year will enter its first phase of reorganizing the skies over southern Britain into a series of tubes along which aircraft will fly to and from their destination airports.

The new arrangement is still in its final planning stages and is certain to be added to and amended in the years to come. Only with the very latest, most powerful computer could such a project be undertaken, and the authority believes that the 4381 will be able to accept any changes that become necessary.

It is designed so that if anything goes wrong a back-up system will come enable the controllers to have total confidence in the accuracy of the blips they see moving slowly across the screens in front of them. They will know that their screens are unlikely ever to go blank suddenly.

The Civil Aviation Authority, the controllers and the men and women who installed the computer equipment at West Drayton believe it will put Britain at the forefront of air traffic control for decades to come.

## Now we're ready for the next generation of air travellers



The ever-growing number of air passengers puts more and more aircraft in the sky.

In fact the Civil Aviation Authority's controllers at the London Air Traffic Control Centre handle well over a million flights a year.

It's a job that calls for skill and judgement. And a lot of information. That's where the computers come in. Not that they manage the air traffic — that's the job of the controllers. But computers rapidly and reliably process, store and present the information controllers need to do their job even better.

That's why the Civil Aviation Authority has just installed a new £22 million computer system at the London Centre. It's more efficient, more reliable, more flexible and has greater capacity than the old one. What's more we brought it into service on cost and slightly ahead of schedule.

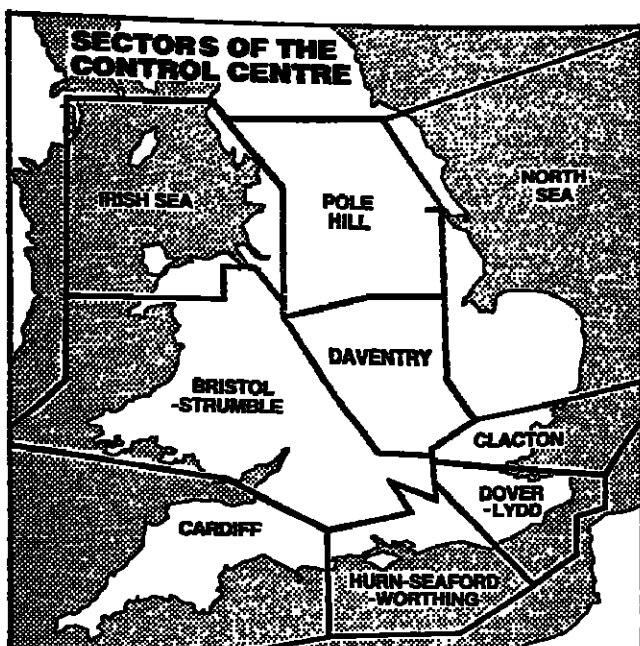
This is a good omen for the rest of our £600 million investment programme. For that's what we're planning to spend on new air traffic control equipment and systems during the 1990s.

We're already assisting the present generation of air travellers — and now we're ready for the next.

**CAA**  
Civil Aviation Authority

CAA House 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE





## How to beat the build-up

AIR TRAFFIC growth seems certain to continue until the next century, according to all available statistics. The Civil Aviation Authority is recruiting hundreds more air traffic controllers and spending £1 billion on new equipment to keep pace. Aircraft manufacturers are struggling to produce more jets. The airlines, which closed training schools in the early 1980s believing there was no need for recruits, are at full stretch to meet the demand for more flights.

Traffic peaks now continue all year - Heathrow handled a record 1,162 movements on one day in March - so the efficient management of airspace is more important than ever if delays caused by congestion, once regarded as a summer scourge, is not to last the whole year.

European countries are finally trying to work together to avoid making aircraft fly twice the straight-line distance between two cities because of the wide disparity in European radar standards and the need to avoid military areas.

Although much of the work will be concentrated in countries such as Yugoslavia and Greece, Britain is having to dig deep for the cash to upgrade facilities in which there has been serious under-investment. The cost will eventually be recouped through additional charges to the airlines. The overall capital spending programme, of which the new West Drayton computer is just a small part, contains 60 approved projects and 90 more are planned. About 30 will be completed this year.

The programme of work is planned and managed by an 850-strong project and engineering staff, handling an £80 million budget this year. This entails replacing ageing systems to reduce maintenance and operating costs, upgrading systems originally built for much lighter traffic, expanding capacity and finding ways of handling the future air travel growth.

The limits on the number of flights that air traffic control can handle are reached first in areas near large airports. The worst area, therefore, is around London, where the present peak is about 150 movements an hour. When Stansted comes into full operation in the next few years the demand will be about 200 movements an hour.

The central control function, the new way of guiding aircraft around busy airports, aims to maintain the efficient aspects of the present system and change those that create

bottlenecks. The problem areas have been identified as co-ordination, airspace structure and sector structure.

The system at New York seemed to offer at least some answers. The American system, known as TRACOM, solves co-ordination problems by locating all the air traffic control elements responsible for the airspace in one operations room, using the same facilities and sharing the same air traffic control system. It also resolves the airspace problem by defining routes for in-bound, out-bound and over-flying traffic laterally and vertically so that as far as possible they do not conflict.

Using the TRACOM system as a model, the authority is implementing a plan for Britain's central control function, which is intended to create a similar system in five stages. The first four stages will bring together the air traffic control elements and the fifth will implement a new route structure in the London terminal area to create tunnels to take the control of traffic flying along the new routes.

A new control centre using vertical radar displays is now being built but the benefits will not be seen before 1995.

Another project will enable the authority to improve the capacity of the system for en route aircraft in the London flight information region. This is by far the biggest project financially and is expected to have cost around £200 million when it comes into operation in 1996.

The number of control suites will have to be increased for the 40 per cent increase in capacity. These will be accommodated in a new centre - probably near Fareham, Hampshire, with a potential life of 40 years.

In the future there will be better voice communications, which will further ease the co-ordination problem, and a new type of secondary radar putting more information into the system. Satellites will undoubtedly play an increasingly important role in providing precise positional "fixes" for aircraft, which can be relayed to the ground control centres automatically.

An aircraft will also be able automatically to transmit details of its position, heading, vertical speed and the weather conditions through which it is flying, giving better advance warnings of possible conflicts with other aircraft.

It is into this ever changing and evolving pattern that the new computer now fits, ready to play its important part in maintaining safety.

# Customers who fit into the plan

Commercial aircraft also have to be controlled. This exercise involves a complex system of responsibilities

The new computer will be at the heart of a complex operation controlling the hundreds of commercial aircraft flying over Britain every day. Airspace management in Britain is the responsibility of National Air Traffic Services, which answers to the Civil Aviation Authority and the Defence Ministry. It is also responsible for military flights, private flyers, business aircraft, helicopters, gliders, airships and hot-air balloons.

These "customers" want to fly where, when and how they wish as safely as possible. To allow aircraft to wander where they like, however, would be dangerous and impractical, so two categories of airspace have been devised - "controlled" and "uncontrolled".

Throughout the world airspace is divided into flight information regions, of which Britain is responsible for two. The first is London, covering England up to 55 degrees north, Wales, the Isle of Man and the immediately surrounding areas.

Its control centre is at West Drayton and there is a sub-centre at Manchester. The second region covers Scotland, Northern Ireland and the immediately surrounding seas. Its control centre is at Prestwick, which also houses the control centre for the Oceanic control area, covering the eastern part of the North Atlantic.

Every area is divided into controlled and uncontrolled airspace.

Controlled airspace is then sub-divided into three categories:

- Control zones surrounding and protecting main airports.
- Airways, which are corridors of airspace connecting the airports and linking up with the airways of adjacent countries.
- Terminal control areas, established where the airways meet near main airports.

Airways are normally 10 miles wide from a base of between 5,000ft and 7,000ft up to a height of 24,500ft. Above that height there is a special rules Airspace in which no aircraft can fly without a radio and under direct ground control.

Pilots wishing to fly into controlled airspace must obtain clearance from air traffic control to enter and follow instructions implicitly.

All aircraft in this controlled airspace must be kept separate by internationally agreed standards. These distances vary according to circumstances but in general two aircraft operating under radar control may not come within five miles of each other at the same height of 1,000ft vertically below 29,000 feet and 2,000ft above that height.

Contact with the air crews is maintained by the controller through a VHF radio-telephone. He controls aircraft movements largely through radar surveillance. Before an aircraft arrives in a controller's airspace he receives details of the intended flight, including route, altitude, speed and call sign so that the particular aircraft can be identified correctly.

No aircraft is allowed into the airspace of another sector until its entry has been co-ordinated with an adjacent air traffic control unit.

A key item of the controller's equipment is radar, of which there are two types - primary and secondary.

Primary radar is the original type and relies on the transmission of high-power signals and their detection when they are reflected from the target aircraft. As it does not rely on any input from the target it shows all aircraft within its coverage area.

Secondary radar relies on the transmitted signal being received by the target aircraft and re-transmitted to the receiver using a transponder. In re-transmitting the transponder adds data to the signal in the form of a code number and aircraft height.

Before an aircraft enters the airways system it is allocated an individual four-figure code so that, when interrogated by a ground radar station it replies through its transponder. The allocated code and the aircraft height can be displayed on the radar screen as a label next to the aircraft's position symbol.

Throughout Britain there is a chain of radar stations, whose returns are sent by land line or by radio to the control centres that need them.

Within this chain there are a series of important en route radars that can pick up targets at least 250 miles away. Usually the antennas are in remote areas, mounted on a tower to increase low-level coverage and to give freedom from interference from nearby obstacles. The secondary radars

## Airships and hot-air balloons are covered too

are usually mounted on top of the primary antenna to use common rotating gear, power supplies and other facilities in one site.

Nearer the airports, where there is a need for more rapid updates on an aircraft's position, radars rotate more quickly.

At large airports a third type of radar is used to control aircraft and vehicles on the ground that is vital in keeping things moving in bad weather.

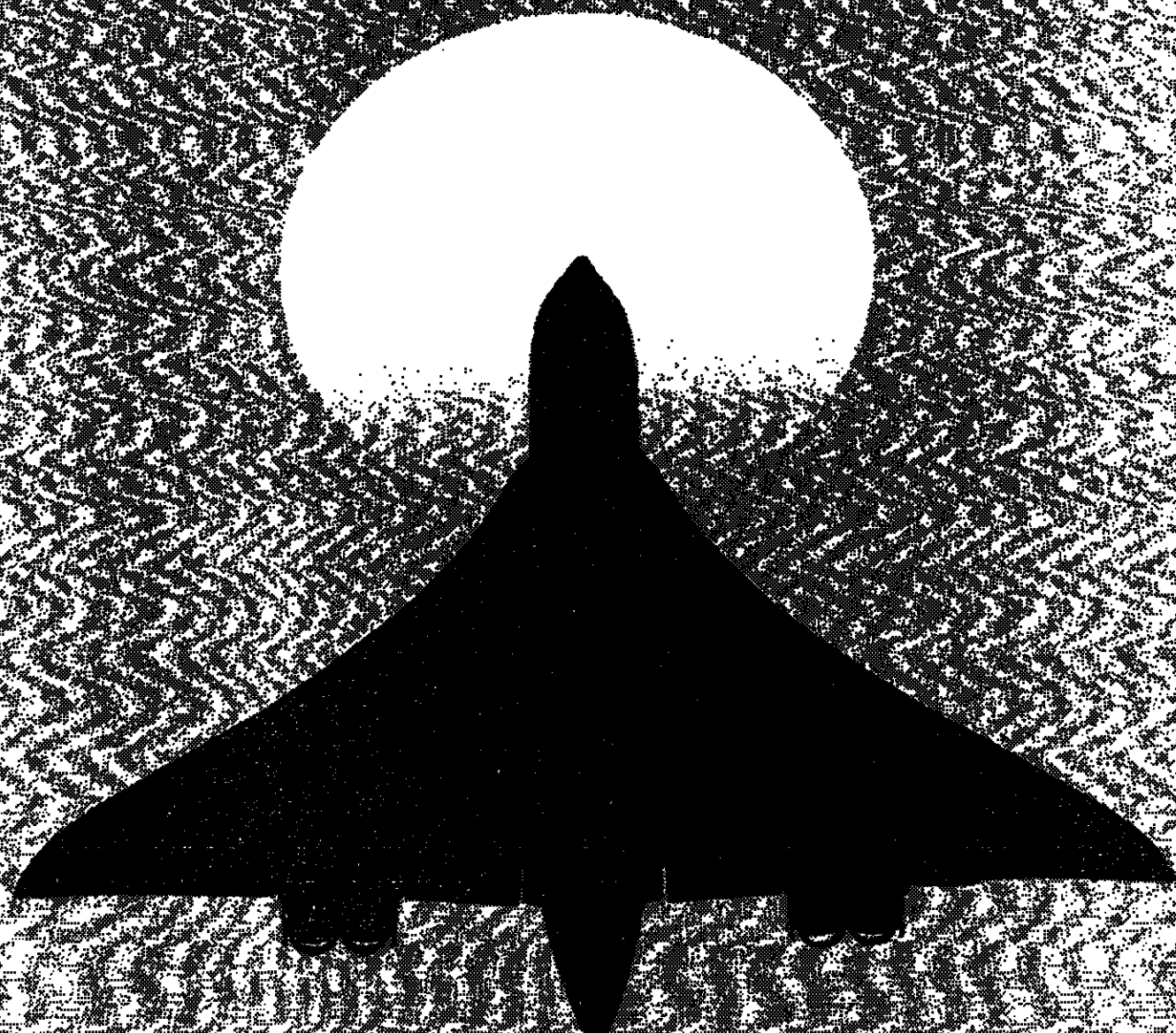
Instructions from the air traffic controller are sent to the pilots using VHF and UHF radio channels with the military using UHF and the civilians VHF. With 45 such radio stations around the country the service can maintain a continuous guard on international emergency frequencies and provide a triangulation facility fixing the position of any aircraft in difficulty. Ground-to-ground national and international speech communications are provided by a combination of direct telephone circuits and an operational telephone network centre at the London Air Traffic Control Centre. Ground-to-ground telegraphic communications are provided by the aeronautical fixed telecommunications network for the London centre and information messages and the meteorological operational network for aviation messages. Both these are being upgraded to use a Civil Aviation package switch network with a fully automatic switching centre.

It is into this network of radars and radios that the new computer fits, bringing them all together and enabling the controllers at West Drayton to see at a glance events that are happening in the skies hundreds of miles from their darkened room.



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# Enter the high-flying technology

## The fast route to tomorrow

Four computers at the control centre now have the job of keeping the airspace safe

West Drayton's air traffic controllers relied on three IBM 360/65 computers for more than 15 years to provide them with information about flights entering or leaving British airspace. This multi-processing configuration is known as the 9020D triplex. Any two out of three computers can give the operational service that is necessary to keep the aircraft flying safely apart from one another, and with the use of the 9020 the same number of controllers can safely advise and instruct more than twice as many pilots.

The capacity of the 9020D is sufficient for the air traffic of 1990 but will not be able to handle the expected increased air traffic within the next five or six years.

On the rare occasions when the 9020 system fails the air traffic control support staff have to produce the flight strips by hand. The controller co-ordination workload increases because the automatic



Out with the old, in with the new: the 9020 (left) looks distinctly old-fashioned beside the four recently introduced slimmer-line IBM 4381s



data links to adjacent centres and airports are not available and the controllers have to use the telephone instead. To maintain safety standards the number of take-offs permitted is drastically reduced, causing the unacceptable delays, especially during the peak holiday season, that have plagued airports in recent years.

When, therefore, the Civil Aviation Authority decided to replace the old apparatus with a new, more powerful computer they had to consider a number of options.

Expanding the existing 9020D triplex system was

almost immediately ruled out because it was no longer possible. Rewriting from scratch all the software for a new distributed computer system would have taken 10 years and would have resulted in a new, untried system being introduced suddenly into an operation that must work every time, all the time. The risk was considered too great.

The authority decided, therefore, to take the third option, which meant "re-hosting" the existing applications software on new commercially proven hardware.

This allowed the existing software, which had taken more than 2,000 man years of development and testing, to be expanded and taken forward and then linked in with the well tried, but far faster and more efficient, hardware.

The new system is based on four standard commercial IBM 4381 computers.

One pair runs the software, processing operational radar and flight plan data. The other pair provides a software test and development system.

The test and development system (TAD) allows software development and fuller testing

without interruption to operations. The use of a pair of IBM 4381 computers allows one to process data while the other provides an improved standby facility. The design allows a "switch-over" from one to the other in less than 10 seconds. The 4381 was proposed by IBM because it could meet the forecast traffic loading until the end of the century and because of its proven reliability and demonstrated compatibility with existing facilities at West Drayton.

On this computer the rehosted software will be capable of running on other present and future computers with the use of the IBM 370 architecture. The new computer will also have to be closed down briefly only once a week — and later possibly even only once a month — whereas the 9020D computer has to be closed down every night just to check for malfunctions. The new system has an automatic built-in memory, which lets engineers know if it had encountered any problems within itself since the last check.

The job of the computer is to provide help for the controllers by processing radar and flight data. In processing radar data the signals are combined to produce a radar plot. Plots for the same aircraft are available from additional radar stations where the radar cover overlaps.

The controller can be presented with processed data combining data from more than one radar.

The secondary radar code can be converted into the aircraft's call sign and displayed and if this information is combined with the flight plan and take-off time the route and timing of the flight can be recalculated and corrected. This radar and flight plan data is essential as every group of air traffic controllers has responsibility for a specific sector of airspace.

Flight plan data is available in advance from the airlines. The computer system assists by storing the flight plans, very significantly improving the display of radar information, doing calculations and printing out corrected flight information for every aircraft on the flight strips used by the controllers.

The new British air traffic control computer system is the latest example of projects handled by IBM's Worldwide Air Traffic Control Organisation, which has more than 30 years' experience of working in this field.

IBM upgraded the American nation-wide host control system in 1988 and is now working with the Federal Aviation Administration on the advanced automation system, which is expected to be one of the largest and most reliable real-time computing systems developed.

A key component of this new system is the common console, specially developed by the IBM AAS team for air traffic control and combining the IBM RISC System 6000 workstation with the largest high-resolution colour monitor available in the world.

THE speed with which the new computer system was designed, tested and installed broke all records. The time from the decision to invest in a new computer to the moment it was first used was less than five years.

Apart from all the technical work, Treasury approval for the £22 million expenditure had to be obtained. This was given in February 1988.

Luckily, the Federal Aviation Administration in the United States had an agreement with the Foreign Office, under which the software it had produced could be passed free to Britain. By 1987, when the decision on new software was made, the centre was able to use some of its carefully researched material.

IBM had to demonstrate the computers it could produce and, through its main American headquarters, organise production in Britain.

One of the hardest jobs was to produce the definition of requirements. This can be the longest and most complex job. Every detail of what is required is written in technical language and evaluated.

"It focuses on what you want to do rather than how you will do it," says Dr Tony Foord, who was then project director. "Normally you can do only one page of A4 foolscap technical writing a day and there were hundreds of such pages to write. It would have taken well over a year just to produce the definition of requirements and we just did not have the time."

The FAA's system had started as much the same as ours in the 1970s. It could therefore be used as a base that allowed us to edit rather than completely rewrite."

The draft definition was produced in four months, thanks to more than 50 IBM technicians doing the technical work almost non-stop. Months of detailed negotiation over precisely how the definitions could be turned into reality followed.

The software cost about half the £22 million. The hardware accounted for 25 per cent and the rest went on the crucial investments in environmental controls for the computer room and staff training.

The computer had to be tested and developed, and 24

staff from the project team went to the US to help in the final design.

Every function was subjected to minute technical examination and this alone lasted from March to November 1989.

Even though it was only half the size of the original 9020D, it had to be carefully installed in a newly designed room at West Drayton and followed by a 600-hour "stability" test to ensure that it would work under normal running conditions.

Two systems were eventually installed. One ran alongside the other and helped to train the engineers who would have to identify and deal with every conceivable nuisance and problem.

Because the computer was



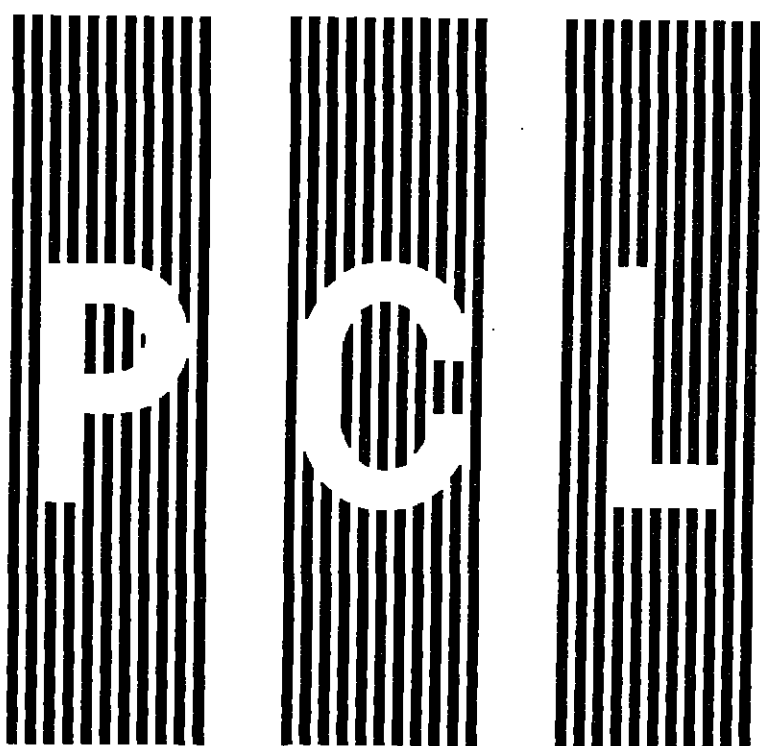
Tony Foord: US system

so reliable the engineers had to deliberately produce test faults in the system. To everyone's delight, the computer proved it could handle and overcome all the problems, even making electronic notes for itself on what needed to be done to handle them.

To enable this work to be done and provide three months on-the-job training for the engineers, a new fully air-conditioned computer room was built at West Drayton. This took just seven weeks.

The computer was to have come into operation in mid-summer, but the starting date was brought forward to the end of April because things were going so well. Eventually, there were so few problems that it was introduced even 11 days earlier than planned. Early on April 7 the old system was closed down and the new one brought into operation with hardly a flicker on the screens.

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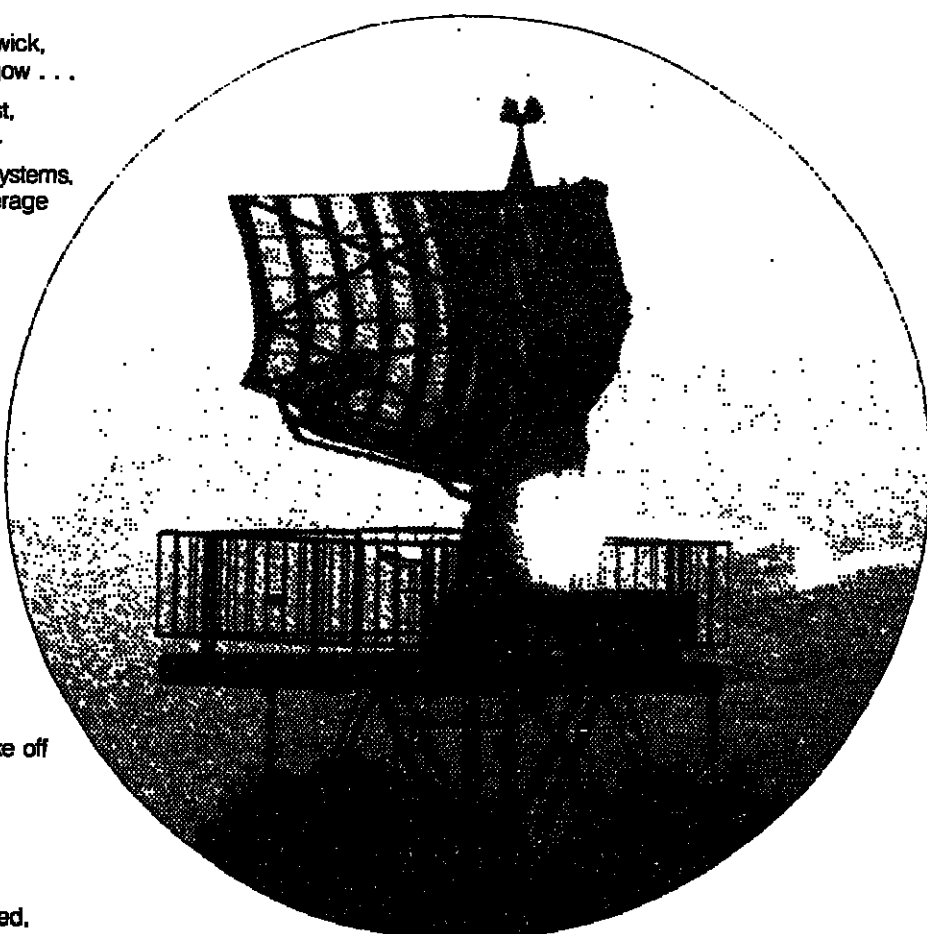
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Continued From  
Page 17

## EDUCATIONAL

### POSTS

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# Japanese presence continues to grow

Anyone seeking a mirror image to the modern-day plight of Welsh rugby can find one not far from the gates of Cardiff Arms Park. Step into any city-centre store selling a Japanese television set and you will be confronted with evidence of one of the most remarkable success stories of the era.

Any public house orator ready to criticise rugby administrators for failing to plan would be lost for words if he turned his gloomy attention to the increase of Japanese industries arriving in the principality.

When Welsh rugby's golden era was ending 20 years ago, industry powerbrokers were only just starting to build towards realising the Japanese presence Wales enjoys today.

While rugby has a lot of catching up to do with international opposition, the Japanese link is already strong and the strategy and planning are ready for future competition. Since 1972, when Takiron spearheaded the Japanese invasion of Wales, 37 companies now employ more than 9,700 people. Wales has the highest regional concentration of Japanese manufacturing investment in Europe, making it second only to the United States.

So when the new Welsh Secretary David Hunt makes his first trip to Japan later this year he will be embarking on a 6,400-mile route well travelled by Welsh government ministers, industrialists and trade union leaders.

Even the Prince of Wales has dropped in a word for the Welsh during visits to Japan when the country was virtually ignored by England, Scotland and the rest of the Europe.

The list of Japanese firms in Wales includes household names such as Panasonic, Matsushita, Aiwa and Sony, which alone employs 1,700 at its Bridgend plant in Mid Glamorgan.

Sony makes 750,000 television sets a year at Bridgend and 75 per cent of its £206 million turnover was for export last year.

It is a success that Hiro Nakamura, the general manager of Sony's European operation and director at Bridgend, knows the company based on strict business decisions which have borne fruit. The Japanese

Wales may get beaten in rugby but it has the edge on international trading competitors, thanks to sustained Japanese investment which is spearheading the country's revival

word Yujo, which means a special partnership or friendship, is undoubtedly in evidence at Bridgend and other Japanese factories in Wales.

When a production target of 200 television sets a day was first set, the work force had completed 196 with just five minutes to go before the 4pm finish.

Instead of calling it a day, everyone chose to stay on and at 4.05pm the 200th television set rolled off the line - the spirit of co-operation had been established and exemplified. Although that is partly achieved through a Japanese style of management in Wales, where singing is second nature, there is no singing of a company song or adherence to the other rituals of a Japanese working day.

Sony's success has not only been realised in financial terms but in the achievement of securing three Queens Awards for Export Achievement.

That all may sound like the type of success which means it is now time to relax and reap the benefits of work done, but the keynote of the Japanese partnership with Wales is an eagerness to move with the changing needs of the Nineties.

Japan is looking to diversify its overseas market and that means

Wales will face even stiffer competition to retain its edge.

Japanese companies in Wales are now strongly interlinked with new home-grown firms.

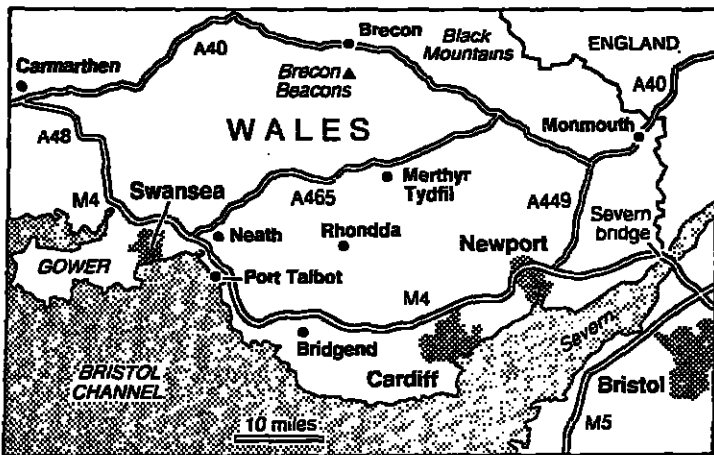
Oxford Specialised Mouldings, of Oakdale, in Gwent, has won a Sony Quality Award for making TV cabinets.

Oxford also has contracts with Matsushita, Aiwa, Sharp and NEC: the interlinking partnership between Welsh firms and the Japanese is growing.

In 1984, the then Welsh secretary Nicholas Edwards remarked that the English were getting jealous of the Welsh success in attracting the Japanese. But there was no gloating. In 1989, the then Welsh secretary Peter Walker announced a programme for Japanese language studies at certain schools in Wales.

The same year the Welsh Centre of Japanese Studies was opened at University College, Cardiff, funded by the Welsh Development Agency (WDA), established in 1976.

At 103 Lions Mansion in Minato-Ku, Tokyo, you will find John Laws, the Welsh Development International man in Japan. With the European threat ever present, the Welsh are taking no chances and will not easily let go of their place at the top.



Work ethic: Hiro Nakamura, Sony's managing director at Bridgend, which produces 750,000 TV sets a year for the European market

## Money speaks of an industrial revolution

CITY gents in smartly tailored suits may not be the types automatically associated with the stuff of industrial revolutions. Not many folk songs get written about life on the Stock Exchange and accountants do not generally inspire the same industrial image as a chimney stack belching smoke or the screech of pithead winding gear.

But a revolution is definitely taking place in South Wales and its contribution to the area's economy is being heralded as both mighty and long-lasting.

The rapid growth of the financial sector of industry in the region is going to transform the future for many Welsh children now finishing their education.

One hundred years ago a valuable commodity below the ground inspired a revolution of its own - the coal-mining industry was born.

Now another expensive commodity almost 200 miles away is proving a modern-day boon for South Wales.

The staggering increase in cost of office space in London and the southeast has been a key factor in

The cost of London office space is helping to attract expanding financial houses to Wales

helping Wales appear more attractive to finance houses looking to expand.

Even the Stock Exchange is facing up to the reality and is shedding its single-minded desire to tighten an invisible money belt around the City. As in so many other areas of industry, the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) has influenced business decisions, such as the move of the general insurance administration division by TSB Trust Company, one of the UK's largest financial services companies, to Newport.

TSB General Insurance will soon enter its third year in Wales. Its Welsh-based managing director, Bruce McDowell, was impressed by the WDA's "let's get things done" approach. Now he is pleased with the decision to relocate one of TSB's fastest-growing divisions in Wales.

"Newport," he says, "has proved to be an excellent choice. It has been able to meet all our

criteria in terms of location, space, accessibility and manpower availability." Relocation was first mooted because it was thought that Andover, Hampshire, could not accommodate the company's expansion.

Within the past few weeks TSB General Insurance has consolidated its presence in Wales with the completion of a multi-million pound purpose-built office complex at Tredegar Park, near Newport. One of the prime political motivators in the effort to make southeast Wales a financial centre was former Welsh secretary Peter Walker who was determined that the TSB success would not be a "one off".

He says: "Southeast Wales has both the quality of people and the quality of life the financial sector wants."

NPI, the National Provident Institution, outgrew the staffing and property resources of its Tunbridge Wells base and decided

to move its 500-staff customer service division to Cardiff.

Since April 1988 more than 20 new financial services businesses have moved to South Wales and created 3,700 jobs. Rothschilds, the international merchant bankers, felt it could not ignore the potential of Wales and opened up its first British office outside London and Manchester in Cardiff.

Less than a mile away, in the heart of the Cardiff Bay area, the Societe Generale Security Settlements (SGOSS) based its operation - sending dealings in securities and offered a computer-based service to stock broking firms.

The Southeast Wales Financial Services Initiative was launched in 1988 through the WDA, South Glamorgan and Gwent county councils, Cardiff City Council and the Cardiff Bay Development Corporation. The financial-sector revolution is gaining momentum as "support" companies, such as recruitment firms and corporate taxation consultants, arrive in Wales which traditionally has below-average earnings and a reliance on a heavy-industry base.

### CHILTERN

#### DECISION

Cardiff, July 1989

PROJECT: Location of first UK regional office.

CRITERIA: Market for specialist taxation services. Impressive record of commercial expansion.

#### NPI

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

#### DECISION

Cardiff 1988

PROJECT: Staffing and accommodation needs of a leading life insurance business with substantial growth plans.

CRITERIA: 77,000 sq. ft. offices. City centre site. 500 people. Quality environment. Strong local support. Communications.

#### Noble Lowndes

Cardiff 1989

PROJECT: New branch office offering full range of Noble Lowndes Services.

CRITERIA: To meet the needs of our growing client base with this fast developing business centre.

#### Chartered Trust

A member of Standard Chartered Group

#### DECISION

Cardiff, December 1989

PROJECT: Establishment of Retailer Services Division, a centralised retailer credit operation.

CRITERIA: Excellent quality and availability of staff. Low turnover of staff. Availability of high quality office accommodation. Good telecommunications network.

#### SOCIETE GENERALE

SECURITIES SETTLEMENTS LTD

#### DECISION

Cardiff 1989

PROJECT: Location of independent settlement company.

CRITERIA: Availability of skilled staff. Opportunities for expansion. Readily available office accommodation. Good communications.



## Up in the nineties

South East Wales is on the up and up. It's easy to see why. As a financial services location, the area offers many key advantages. Such as the important upward trend in the number of available staff, set to increase by 80,000 over the next decade. One of the lowest levels of skill shortages in the country. The wide choice of high specification office accommodation, at far lower cost than those in London and South East England. And the active co-operation between the public and private sector is creating exciting proposals for business park developments, along the M4.

The opportunities for an enviable lifestyle - with excellent

housing, short commuting times, unrivalled leisure resources, easy access to some of the finest coastline and countryside in Britain and the first-class attractions of the vibrant, cosmopolitan capital city, Cardiff. The opening of the World Trade Centre Complex in Spring 1991, combined with the extensive hotel, exhibition and conference facilities and the prestigious Cardiff Bay development will further boost the area as a major international centre.

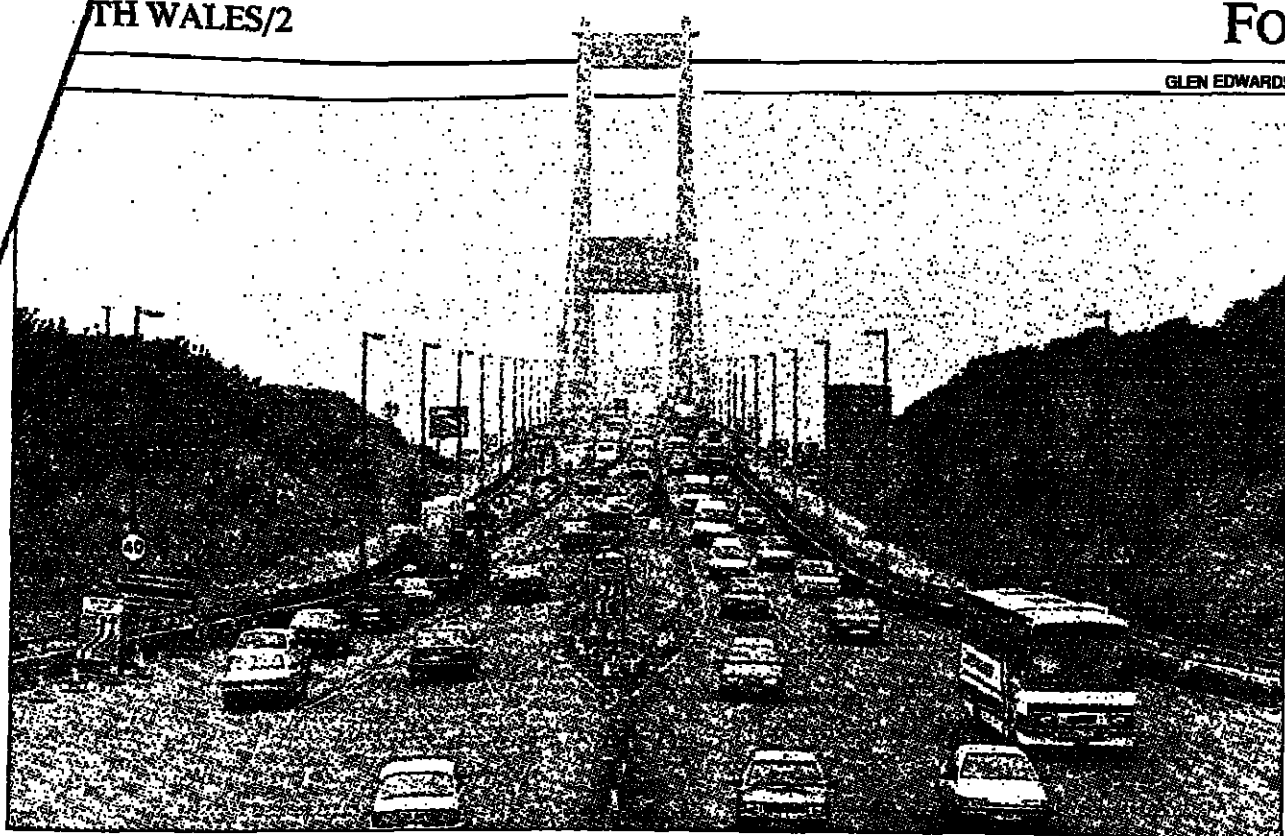
The mood is upbeat. The sustained economic upturn, the strategic location and pro-business attitude are creating the optimum climate for success in the nineties.

To find out how your business can look forward to a brighter outlook in South East Wales, contact Phillip Morgan, Head of Financial Services on (0222) 222666, or write to him at the Welsh Development Agency, Pearl House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3XX.

**SOUTH EAST WALES**

FINANCIAL SERVICES LOCATION





Vital link: the mighty Severn Bridge carries 13 million drivers a year. A new crossing, just south, is also planned

## Link with the future

A new Severn crossing is to be completed by 1995 to aid road transport to Wales

Jokes and curses have been hurled at the mighty Severn Bridge since it has stood above the murky tidal waters which separate England and Wales. Welsh comedian Max Boyce has his audiences laughing when he asks why the tolls are always collected on the English side of the water.

The curses flow when radio announcers warn motorists to expect delays for a variety of reasons, including repairs or weather problems.

But whether it generates joy or anger, the bridge has never been ignored from those on both sides of the water. It is possibly the single, most-vital communications link to and from Wales.

Just three miles downstream from the bridge, a new one is about to arch across the skyline to carry another tentacle of traffic that will more than double the number of vehicles crossing the estuary.

The government has announced that in 1992 work will begin on a new £270 million, three-mile Severn crossing which is due to be completed by 1995.

The bridge will be built by John Laing, of Britain, and GTM-Entrepose, of France.

The financial implications of the new crossing for Wales are still unknown, but of the 13 million drivers who cross the existing bridge each year, 60 per cent are on business. The director of the CBI in Wales, Ian Kelsall, says: "It will help industries already here and will give firms looking to move here a chance to plan for the 1990s knowing Wales will be

far more accessible." In 1988/89, Wales led the UK investment tables by attracting 22 per cent of all inward investment with only five per cent of the population.

But impressive statistics such as that could not be repeated indefinitely if Wales lacked the communications network to sustain growth into the next century.

The new bridge will arrive in the wake of massive improvements to the communications system which are dragging Wales closer to London all the time. European competition for inward investment after 1992 is increasing and Wales wants to ensure the communications factor does not count against it.

A £700 million road-building programme spanning 10 years has been vital to the economic development strategy of the region.

The M4 takes traffic into Dyfed and the south west Wales coastal region. Plans have been announced to complete the "missing link" in the motorway through Port Talbot.

Although the West Glamorgan steel town has been a notorious bottleneck, motorway drivers will eventually be able to sweep past it to Carmarthen.

Access to and from Cardiff is being improved with a peripheral distributor road planned to loop from the M4 in the east and the west into the heart of the city. The 16-mile planned stretch is partially complete and it will eventually funnel traffic directly into the Cardiff

Bay development area. To the north, in the Welsh valleys, the A470 has been upgraded to dual carriageway as far as Merthyr Tydfil, making the town just 25 minutes from the M4.

British Rail, too, has invested heavily in regional services which will double the number of fast morning trains from Paddington to South Wales.

Rail freight has recently announced plans to build a multi-million pound terminal on the outskirts of Cardiff to link South Wales with the Channel tunnel.

Cardiff Wales Airport has expanded to include Canada and America as destinations. Wales, and its accessibility, is already changing the views of top-flight workers from cities such as London.

A recent Gallup Poll survey for the Welsh Development Agency revealed that 41 per cent of London commuters would consider a move to South Wales.

More than half the people asked were senior managers, directors, or chief executives, many of whom take more than an hour to get to work in the capital.

Tony Charles, the Business Development Officer for Mid Glamorgan County Council, sums up the change in attitude brought about by better communications. He says: "A few years ago companies worried whether management personnel could be persuaded to move to Wales. But now a bigger problem is that after their moving, it is now virtually impossible to persuade them to return to head office."

The valleys have long suffered from poor housing. A new plan is at work to improve matters

An ambitious plan to revitalise the valleys of South Wales is one of the first tasks of new Welsh secretary David Hunt.

He is studying details of the valleys initiative which was introduced two years ago by his predecessor Peter Walker. It was introduced as part of a programme aimed at improving all aspects of life in the valleys, a few miles to the north of Cardiff.

Critics of the initiative, including local authority officials and Labour politicians who see the programme as a repackaging of money already committed to the area, suggest that Mr Hunt will not view the programme with as much enthusiasm as Mr Walker.

Communities in the beleaguered valley districts hope the initiative will avoid declining into a mere cosmetic exercise. Mr Hunt still has not given his considered opinion but his support will be vital to focus attention on work urgently needed in the poorer districts.

Many people hope Mr Hunt will continue the promise made at the launch that "action not words" would be the aim of the programme.

No-one ever pretended the task was going to be easy - the valleys of South Wales have long been associated with some of the grimmest statistics of life in Britain.

Living conditions in some places have been appalling with poor housing being a hallmark of some of the worst-off communities. In 1985, 16.4 per cent of houses in the Cynon Valley were classified as being unfit to live in



Quiet colliery: the Rhondda Valley has high unemployment since the mines closed

because of a basic lack of amenities. Almost 10 per cent of Mid Glamorgan houses fell into the same category and 15.3 per cent of houses in the Rhondda Valley were condemned.

One consequence of the neglect has been poor health with heart disease and bad eating habits prevalent among the population. Half the deaths of men aged under 65 in Mid Glamorgan is due to heart disease and one in eight men aged 55-64 in the same area suffer a heart attack. More than 36 per cent of Mid Glamorgan women smoke and 41 per cent of men - both are above the national average of 31 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

But the picture was never as grim as the statistics painted and the 700,000 or so who live in the valleys have been renowned for their spirit and fight.

If the valleys initiative has one thing going for it then it is that the people who live and work there want it to succeed. The valleys have been in decline since the 1920s when half of Wales' male population worked in coal and steel.

But when the heavy industry jobs began to disappear the scars of industry remained and the valleys entered a vicious circle as a region to which it was difficult to attract new people.

Peter Walker launched the initiative as one of his important undertakings while Welsh secretary. It was a concept he had begun working on within months of assuming office. The valleys initiative became a possibility when Whitehall increased funding.

The two-year programme involved a £500 million package of public funds with the hope of attracting a similar amount from the private sector.

It is working to rid the region of the scars of its mining and steel heritage with 2,500 acres of slag heaps and disused pit heads being flattened to make way for high-tech industries and tourist attractions.

As male unemployment in some parts of the valleys hit 27 per cent in late 1986, the initiative put forward plans to create a new economy for the region to reverse the trend towards decline.

The initiative was never designed to concentrate on just one aspect of valley life and its 50-point plan incorporated ideas for education, housing, industry and the environment.

It even envisaged encouraging shopkeepers to spruce up their own business premises.

In the first year of the valleys initiative, a new investment project arrived every two weeks. Factory lettings in the valleys were running at record levels and unemployment dropped to just over 20 per cent.

Regional development grants and regional selective assistance totalled £230 million which would result in 11,000 jobs. Urban renewal grants of £20 million had been offered and were expected to bring another 1,250 jobs and 60 projects had already benefited from valleys loans schemes.

The initiative, extended to a five-year instead of a three-year programme, will take it through to 1993. In the past year, derelict land reclamation projects have cleared 833 acres of scarred valley at a cost of £15 million.

## New light shines on coal darkness

Private miners, whose demise was cheered 40 years ago, are a source of salvation

There was a time when the miners of South Wales could have filled the Cardiff Arms Park rugby stadium more than four times over. Now the last remaining men employed in the region by British Coal would fit neatly into one of the stands with plenty of space left over for their wives and families.

In their heyday, in 1920, the mines employed 271,000 men and the image of the collier became enshrined in the mythology of modern Wales.

The slow decline began to spiral after the 1979 economic recession which saw the important steel market reduce. After 1980 the area's losses rose to £100 million a year. Then came the year-long strike in 1984 after which a policy of rationalisation was instituted and the

closures reduced the number of pits to a handful. Recently the miners at Blaenau accepted their fate and there are now just five pits remaining with 3,000 miners.

The closures are not believed to be over yet and, ironically, it is now the private miners, whose demise was celebrated by trade unionists 40 years ago, who are seen as a possible source of salvation. The men who work the tiny drift mines spread through the valleys of South Wales are trained to exactly the same high standard as their counterparts in British Coal pits.

On another level, there is the Cardiff-based Ryan International Group which is the largest producer of coal in the private sector in Europe. It started at the time of coal board nationalisation by

Canadian Larry Ryan who launched his empire by recovering saleable coal washed by the tides on to the mudflats of the River Usk. Other rich sources were the tips and slag heaps which grew up alongside the deep mines of the coal board.

Now Ryan has moved into a new era and has acquired the Pentreclwydau Colliery near Glynneath which was closed in 1967 with the loss of 400 jobs.

The firm believes such pits still have a future and, although they would never claim to be aiming for the same league as British Coal, Ryan is keen to prove its confidence in mining is well founded. Ryan and other big private coal firms are confident they can compete with cheap foreign imports and help retain the valleys' links with coal mining.

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Telephone: (0792) 791179. Telefax: (0792) 797748.



# Vigorous revival is food for thought

The South Wales valleys may no longer resound to the song of miners and the Welsh language, but in recent years Welsh food has enjoyed a vigorous revival and a facelift. In restaurants, as elsewhere in Britain, imaginative young cooks have looked to local ingredients to fashion "modern Welsh" gourmet dishes for Celtic yuppies and enthusiastic tourists alike.

More significantly, basic food production in Wales has undergone fundamental change, prompted initially by unwelcome external forces such as EC milk quotas. At heart, Wales is dairy, beef and sheep country, essentially milk and meat commodity-based. The impact on rural employment of the 1984 milk quotas brought Welsh agriculture into the brief of the Welsh Development Agency (WDA), whose experimental food initiative in Dyfed was so successful that it has now been extended to other Welsh county councils.

Much to foodies' delight, the imperative of farm diversification has helped revive traditional farmhouse dairy produce and Wales now boasts more than 40 indigenous cheeses. And while the WDA's advertising helped to forge a new generic identity and quality image for Welsh food, this has been further enhanced by a vanguard of "alternative" farmers whose specialist foods and production methods bring Wales to

**After basic changes, Wales has the largest concentration of producers of organic foods in Britain.**

**Sue Balsom reports**

the forefront of food trends.

Today Wales has the greatest concentration of organic food producers in Britain. By its nature, much of the Mid and South Wales upland is still non-intensively farmed, traditionally with sheep.

Attracted by remote hills and cheap 1970s land prices, the new-style farmers came on a wave of self-sufficiency and Schumacher's "small is beautiful" ideology. The Welsh organic movement is not wholly "white settler" based but their impetus has served it well.

In particular, an organic horticultural industry has been wrought from inhospitable land. At Lampeter, Peter Segger's Organic Farm Foods Wales has grown from a local farm co-operative to Britain's largest organic market garden wholesale operation. Safeways organic oranges may have grown in Israel, but they will probably have arrived via Wales.

Cardiff-based Tony Kavanagh,

the WDA's food marketing director, stresses the food initiative's role in promoting large-scale food processing plants as well as niche-market products. On the meat front, this month a new premium Welsh lamb quality assurance scheme was unveiled by the secretary of state for Wales, David Hunt.

This WDA-backed scheme certifies lean carcasses from slaughterhouse through to supermarket packaging and is orchestrated by Welsh Lamb Enterprise. Given the outcry over Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy ("Mad Cow's" disease), it is not surprising that Welsh beef producers are keen to follow suit.

The greatest problem for Welsh meat producers from 1992 will be a shortage of local EC-standard abattoirs to handle and identify Welsh meat, as opposed to exporting into England to be subsumed under the anonymous label of British meat.

In horticulture, the WDA is helping Gwent farmers brand Welsh potatoes, while Pembrokeshire growers in Dyfed have instigated a *potatoes de terre nouvelles* race to France.

In the wake of various food scares, consumers are now questioning food origins and production methods more closely and food identification will inevitably assume increasing importance in their minds, as well as exercising the minds of producers and governments.



**Ron appetit: the secretary of state for Wales, David Hunt, serves Welsh lamb to a school pupil**

## A bright tourism forecast

HIGH mortgage interest rates and growing disenchantment with cheap foreign package holidays are helping to attract visitors from England.

Add record-breaking sunshine at home in 1989 and you have a forecast suggesting this summer will be a busy one for the Welsh tourism industry which generated £1.5 billion in 1989.

Tourism is now second only to manufacturing as a percentage of the GDP of Wales. The buoyancy in the tourism industry looks set to continue, according to information to be published in this year's annual report of the Wales Tourist Board.

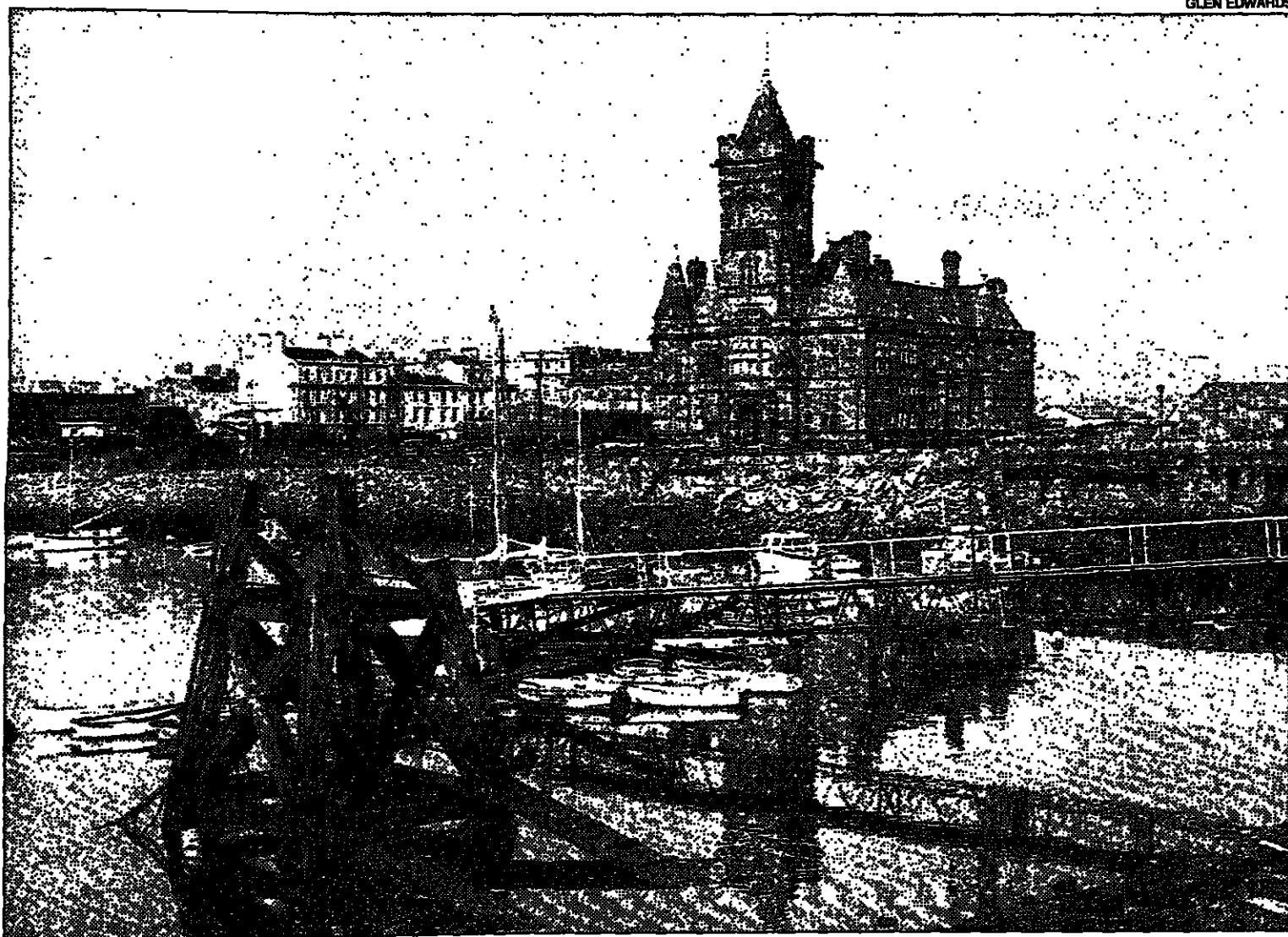
But although the prospects look good, the thin line between success and failure has prompted a political power struggle in the tourism industry.

WTB chairman Prys Edwards is at the forefront of a campaign to secure legislative powers for the Wales Tourist Board to enable it to promote Wales overseas.

Although Wales attracts a high proportion of domestic visitors, it loses out to the rest of Britain in enticing foreigners. Mr Edwards says the "picture for Wales as far as overseas tourism is concerned is far from rosy".

One of the latest campaigns is to encourage visitors to spend more than a day scouring the tourist haunts of a region but to stay overnight as well.

To make sure tourists are not disappointed, the WTB imposes strict standards on even the smallest guest house wanting recognition by its secret inspectors.



**Urban regeneration: the Pierhead Building stands proudly amid the 2,700-acre stretch of Cardiff's waterfront now under redevelopment**

## Maritime city is again surfacing

**The Cardiff bay redevelopment is expected to create about 30,000 jobs during 15 years**

Cardiff is being transformed to make it one of the world's finest maritime cities. The biggest urban regeneration project in Europe outside London is under way on a 2,700-acre stretch of dereliction and neglect along the city's waterfront.

During the next 10 to 15 years 30,000 new jobs are likely to be created in the area and the massive regeneration package is expected to attract £2,000 million in investment.

The Cardiff Bay Development Corporation wants to create a whole new city from the dust of industrial decay. But its dream is not completely shared by all in Europe's newest capital city.

One of the key factors in the development strategy is the creation of a barrage across the estuaries of the Taff and Ely rivers. But critics say the permanent man-made, non-tidal lake will not be the boon that is suggested.

There are fears that the effect on the water table beneath the city could cause flooding and the disappearance of mudflats

would deprive hundreds of rare birds of their feeding grounds.

The Cardiff Bay Barrage Bill has been approved by a House of Commons Select Committee and has to complete its parliamentary passage before building, planned to begin next summer, can start.

The scheme is going ahead, with or without the barrage, but investor confidence will be on edge until the final go-ahead is approved.

The new dockland city will contain 6,000 homes, 25 per cent of which are for rent or low-cost purchase. It is proposed that the people who move in will share their new neighbourhood with a Welsh National Opera House, a science centre and modern shops, offices, hotels and restaurants.

The existing city is already regarded as successful, according to a Glasgow University study which found it to be one of the top four British cities and towns in which to live.

Supporters of the bay project hope that a compromise on the scheme can be reached and that Cardiff's position as a successful city can be enhanced.

## Old model still in vogue

THE fortunes of Milford Haven, built after an Act of Parliament in June 1790 enabled Sir William Hamilton to build a model new town, have ebbed and flowed with the tide that runs along the estuary outside the harbour walls.

The sea was the town's lifeblood and it became the fifth-largest shipping port in the British Isles, vying with Liverpool as a centre for transatlantic trade.

A thriving fishing industry brought prosperity to southwest Wales until the late 1950s when a fleet of more than 100 trawlers shrank to a handful.

In the 1960s it was oil from the Middle East which fuelled a trade boom in Milford Haven whose waterway can accommodate the world's largest tankers.

Now the oil boom is over and Milford Haven, Dyfed, celebrates its bicentenary knowing it has to look towards new horizons. A redevelopment strategy proposes to increase the annual business turnover of Milford Haven by £40 million, raise local incomes by £7.8 million and generate 1,100 permanent jobs. The strategy is the result of a redevelopment feasibility study commissioned by the Welsh Development Authority, Preseli Pembrokeshire District Council and Dyfed County Council. The changes would be immense, but the alternative for this proud little town could be stagnation.

## 'Second-fiddle' Swansea is still smiling

SWANSEA has never rested easy with its second-city status when compared with its near neighbour, Cardiff. For one thing, Swansea has always regarded itself as being far more Welsh than the capital. But one of its drawbacks on the map of Britain has been its distance from London.

When it was recently announced that the "missing link" of the M4 motorway was to be built around Port Talbot, its significance could easily have been missed by anyone east of the Gower Peninsula. But the folk from Swansea realise that all the good work they have been putting in to develop the assets of their coastal city will ensure its future success.

Although access by land may suffer delays, Swansea has long been a delight

**Motor sailors and yachties delight at this coastal city**

for yachtsmen and motor cruiser sailors arriving to sample the delights of West Wales. Along the coast towards Dyfed are quaint harbours and away-from-it-all coves of one of the most delightful regions of Britain.

But Swansea itself boasts a marina which has been acclaimed as one of the finest in Europe and that is a tribute Cardiff still aspires to on paper.

A River Tawe barrage scheme is likely to enhance its waterfront to an extent which includes anticipated investment of some £35 million. Inland, past the bars where Dylan Thomas learnt how to

handle his capacity for ale, the city has another serious side to its life. Away from the maritime quarter, the city's Enterprise Zone has 4,000 people in employment.

The Swansea Bay Partnership is aiming to prove that the traditional economic division of South Wales into the valleys and the urban southeast, centred on Cardiff, has never told the full story of the region. The joint venture between the Welsh Development Authority, local authorities and the private sector aims to incorporate Swansea and nearby towns into a region having its own business structure.

Swansea's status as an important centre was boosted when the BBC recently refurbished and opened a large television and radio studio.

## ON THE WATERFRONT



### CARDIFF BAY THE PERFECT SETTING FOR A 56 ACRE MIXED DEVELOPMENT

The regeneration of Cardiff Bay is under way. On the southern shore of this spectacular development, Penarth Haven is a site of some 56 acres, nestling beneath the Edwardian town of Penarth.

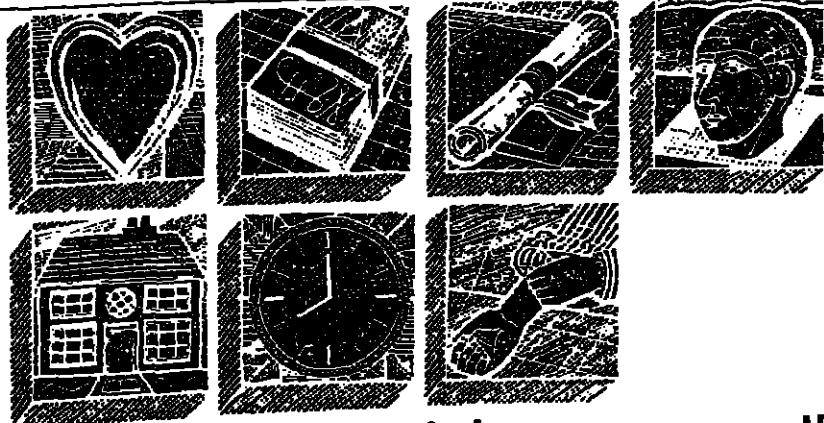
It is a development opportunity for quality housing, some select business accommodation, retail and leisure, all of which can capitalise on the superb waterfront environment.

The site, adjacent to an already well established marina and within a 10 minute drive time of Cardiff city centre presents an excellent opportunity for a superior mixed use development.

Interested developers are invited to write or phone for further details to the Bristol Office of Chesterton, Embassy House, Queens Avenue, Bristol BS8 1SB.

**Chesterton**  
0272 272757

**CARDIFF BAY**  
Development Corporation



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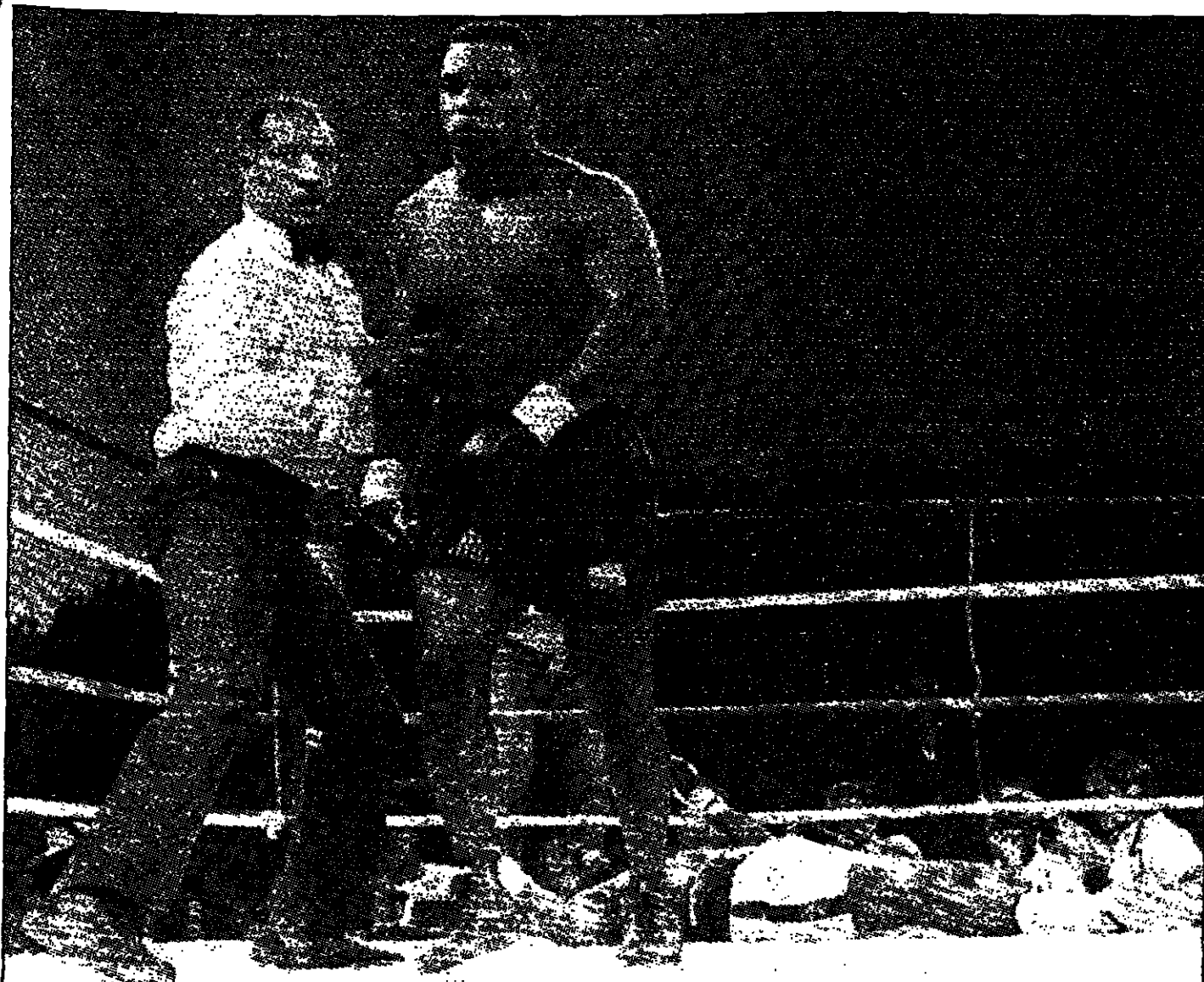
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Tyson and Foreman take awesome steps towards boxing's showdown between resurgent youth and rejuvenated age

# The world awaits the Battle of the Ages



Demolition work in progress: two experts in the field, the new and the old-established, complete their contracts in double-quick time as Tyson (left) razes Tillman to the ground and Foreman casts a stony eye at the toppling Rodrigues

FROM SRIKUMAR SEN,  
BOXING CORRESPONDENT,  
LAS VEGAS

MIKE Tyson wiped out the memory of two defeats six years ago in the United States Olympic Games trials by knocking out Henry Tillman in two minutes 47 seconds, and George Foreman, aged 41, proved you are only as young as you feel in dispatching Adilson Rodrigues, of Brazil, in the second round in a double header at Caesars Palace here on Saturday night.

Tyson and Foreman are on a collision course but Tyson wants to settle first with James "Buster" Douglas, who knocked him out in Tokyo; Foreman refuses to wait. He said: "Get George Foreman

and Mike Tyson together right now, once and for all, and that can be the end of the whole thing."

Tyson's victory, to cries of "Mike is back", left one in no doubt that if his defeat by Douglas was the result of poor concentration during training, Tyson will not rest until he has expunged that humiliating memory as well.

While Tillman, a former cruiserweight, was really not a solid enough opponent to allow one to evaluate the extent of Tyson's recovery from the Tokyo defeat, certainly the manner in which he focused on Tillman from the first bell showed that mentally, his old resolve is back.

He disposed of Tillman seven times faster than Evander Holyfield did three years ago, and

since Holyfield is favourite to beat Douglas in their world title bout in September, this will help Tyson's confidence. "I didn't have much doubt about my ability," Tyson, who was 38-1 on, said. "I knew all along I was the same person. This will help my confidence. I am going to stay active and the winner of the Douglas-Holyfield fight is going to get me."

Tillman was bowled over by the first right hand Tyson connected with. The blow landed high on the head, and Tillman was almost lifted off his feet as he fell. The referee, Richard Steele, counted over him but even though Tillman, lying on his back, opened his eyes, he did not know where he was and could not regain his feet in time.

At the first bell, Tyson, looking in superb shape, ran out to meet Tillman, who scooted round the ring, almost falling over his own feet in his hurry. But once Tillman was able to plant his feet more firmly, his policy was to hit, hold and run.

Tillman managed to land two good right hands on Tyson's chin. But so focused was Tyson on the job in hand that he did not even blink.

Instead of holding, Tillman tried to fend off the incoming Tyson. As Tillman's hands waved about in confusion, his legs lost their way and he had the look of a man who had turned down a one-way street. Tyson threw a mighty swing he had been winding up from the start of the round. It was

not a good punch but nevertheless an effective one.

Foreman's victory was more impressive, for it was not a one-punch affair like Tyson's. He sent Rodrigues to the floor with a combination of five punches: two to the body that made Rodrigues drop his hands, and three to the head, a left upper-cut, a left hook and a chopping right hand. It was incredible to see a 41-year-old weighing 263lb finish his man with such speed and precision.

The big Texan is still light on his feet and quick about the ring. He cuts off the ring with quick little steps. During the intervals he refuses to sit down, preferring to lean imperiously against the corner post with one leg casually crossed over the other.

Foreman, wearing the robe given to him by the Jobcorps "who rescued me from the gutter", said: "I thought it would take five or six rounds but when he started picking his shots, that finished it quickly."

"I get younger every day. I feel better than I did 15 years ago. Youth and enthusiasm are great but age and craftiness are better for me. I fight more often now and I am relaxed. I know what I can do and cannot do. People deserve a real world champion. That's George Foreman."

Immediately after the bout, the two promoters, Don King and Bob Arum, who were working together for the first time after years of bitter rivalry, could not agree on their next move.

King wants Tyson to box in another double header on September 8 against Alex Stewart and Foreman against Francesco Damiani, of Italy, the World Boxing Organisation champion. Arum wanted the big one right away: "It will be the Battle of the Ages. Let's get it on," Arum said. "He's phenomenal. At the age of 41, he is right now one of the hottest commodities in sport."

Much will depend on the decision of Judge Robert Sweet in a New York court on June 26. Sweet will say who has the right to Douglas's title defence against Holyfield: Steve Wynn, the owner of the Mirage Hotel here, who has won the purse bid, or King, who has a contract to put on Douglas's defence.

## ATHLETICS

### Lure of league cash fails to overcome discus man's loyalty

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

WHAT price a northern title? To Jeff Clare, £50,000 a year, probably. Clare won the discus at the Northern Counties championships in Grimsby at the weekend; it was justification, to his mind, for remaining an eligible athlete by resisting professional status as a rugby league player.

Clare scored the try that took Wigan in the 1983 John Player Special Cup final. Twelve thousand saw him do it, but there were hardly enough to make a 13-a-side game taking an interest in the discus at the King George V Stadium on Saturday.

"There was more pressure on me here because I was on my own," he said.

Clare is now with Salford, in the second division, but, had athletics not interfered, he might last season have helped Wigan to the Silk Cut Challenge Cup and Stones Bitter championships. "A good player, who had enormous promise," was how David Oxley, the chief executive of the Rugby League, described him. "Had he dedicated himself to rugby, he could have been outstanding."

Clare, with his mind fixed on

rugby, would have been in the £50,000 bracket, comfortably. The only earners at Grimsby were the groundsman. "The money does cross my mind but I am happy as I am," Clare, aged 25, said. "Fifty thousand pounds a year doesn't enter into my mind. I don't want to be a professional athlete. I don't want to be a professional athlete."

Clare missed the John Player final with a broken leg, but Alex Murphy, the Wigan coach, made sure he got a winners' medal. At Grimsby, only Clare could make sure. A gold in the discus, a bronze in the shot. The shot pleased him more than the discus, in which his winning throw was 49.68 metres, because he is one of the few British putters experimenting with the spiral technique with which Randy Barnes, of the United States, set a world record this season.

"I got five throws in and felt more in control," Clare said. "Usually, I get in two throws and four no-throws because of over-stepping. It's a lot faster, too." With practice, he expects soon to be up to 16.50 metres, but 14.33 metres was his best on the day. Which means that Barnes has nothing to worry

about. Unless he takes up rugby league.

The men's 800 metres was supposed to have been Winrow v Burgess, an embryonic Coe v Ovett. Craig Winrow and Paul Burgess were first and second in the European junior championship 800 metres last year and, aged 18 and 19 respectively, are viewed as prospective successors to Britain's two-lap runners of the 1980s.

Burgess was fourth and Winrow fifth. Winrow has designs on becoming world junior champion this summer and is in a hurry to reach the senior international ranks. He has been picked to run against Steele, who took the northern title that might have been Winrow's but for his recent illness, time is running out.

Age 27, Steele has yet to appear at an international championship and this year is probably the last chance he will have to make the Europeans. He needs international and grand prize racing experience and is having to try to move the mile instead of waiting for it to walk.

"People of my standard have to go begging for races. It's hard, damned hard," he said. Steele won in Lima 49.50sec. "These races are okay, but it's not like having your teeth pulled out." He should head today whether he has been picked to run against Kenya and the United States at Portsmouth on Friday. If that happens, he had better take his painkillers with him. Robert Kibet and Sammy Wanjiru, two top Kenyans, are just the sort to give dentistry a bad name.

RESULTS: Women's 500m: 100m: S. Fletcher (Derby), 10.51sec; 200m: S. Fletcher (Derby), 21.40sec; 400m: J. Gurnall (Sheffield), 47.70; 600m: M. Steele (Leeds), 1m 49.50sec; 800m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 1m 53.29; 1,000m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 2m 28.91; 1,200m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 3m 00.00; 1,400m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 3m 40.00; 1,600m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 4m 20.00; 1,800m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 5m 00.00; 2,000m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 5m 40.00; 2,200m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 6m 20.00; 2,400m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 7m 00.00; 2,600m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 7m 40.00; 2,800m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 8m 20.00; 3,000m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 9m 00.00; 3,200m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 9m 40.00; 3,400m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 10m 20.00; 3,600m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 11m 00.00; 3,800m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 11m 40.00; 4,000m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 12m 20.00; 4,200m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 13m 00.00; 4,400m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 13m 40.00; 4,600m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 14m 20.00; 4,800m: C. Burgess (Leeds), 15m 00.00; 5,000m: C. 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Refreshing Scotland must correct errors that led to rugby union defeat against the All Blacks

# McGeechan lines up changes

FROM ALAN LORIMER  
IN DUNEDIN

New Zealand 31  
Scotland 16

SCOTLAND have five days in which to repair, if not the physical damage, then certainly the psychological effects of defeat by the All Blacks in Saturday's international at Dunedin. For their coach, Ian McGeechan, who said after the match that he was "not disheartened by the result because of the rugby that Scotland had played", it is a similar situation to the one he faced last year on the British Isles' tour of Australia.

The difference is that he does not have pool of quality players with which to repair obvious weaknesses. Nevertheless, it does seem likely that Scotland will make several changes for the second international in Auckland next Saturday.

McGeechan agreed that Scotland's performance in the lineout was one of the disappointments at the weekend. Scotland achieved only a quarter of the overall lineout possession, and much of that was of little use to them. One recalls that the same criticism was levelled at the Scots after the Ireland match in Dublin.

By the end of the five nations' championship, however, they had worked on effective tactics to ensure that they won a good share of possession. Scotland will almost certainly use shortened lineouts next time and try to vary the position of their jumpers.

In terms of personnel changes to improve the lineout performance, the options are limited. One possibility would be to bring Derek White into the second row for Damian Cronin, who has not played as well on tour as he did in the five nations' championship. That would allow Derek Turnbull to play on the flank, with John Jeffrey moving to no. 8, his club position at Kelso.

The other changes in the pack may be in the front row. For the first international at Dunedin, the selectorial view was that Iain Milne's strength and experience would be crucial against the All Blacks. What they must consider is whether the gain in sheer strength is worth the undoubted loss in mobility.

Ken Milne is the other



Charge of the heavy brigade: Gray, the Scotland forward, runs for the New Zealand line with his captain, Calder, alongside

player about whom thought should be given for a recall. The case for John Allan's inclusion for the first international was certainly not overwhelming, and it would seem only fair to give Milne the second match.

Whether such changes would make any difference against the All Blacks is debatable, but Scotland need their front five to exert more pressure to give their loose-forwards a chance to become more involved going forward.

In many ways, Scotland's game was the antithesis of their play in the five nations' championship, with a much greater emphasis on moving the ball wide. They revealed a set of refreshingly new set-piece moves, and the more improvised play, Gary Armstrong, who has been Scotland's best player on tour, was frequently the inspirational source.

The Scotland left wing, Iwan Tukalo, had the unenviable task of marking John Kirwan. In the event, his defence was not infallible and his inability to deal with an awkwardly bouncing ball let Grant Fox score from the stand-off half's speculative

kick to the corner. That was one of several "soft tries" conceded by the Scots.

Scotland, nevertheless, had the rare distinction of scoring three tries against the All Blacks.

However, though they scored three tries, they also conceded five, and as Sole said afterwards: "Every All Black try is worth six points, not four, given Grant Fox's almost unerring accuracy." In the event, Fox converted four of the All Blacks tries and with his own try and a penalty to his credit, the stand-off half celebrated his 28th birthday with 15 points.

SCOTLAND: Tries: Crowley, Fox, Jones, Kirwan (2). Conversion: Fox (4). Penalty: Fox. Scotland: Tries: Linn, Gray, Sole. Conversion: Hastings (2).

NEW ZEALAND: K Crowley (Taranaki); J Kirwan (Auckland); J Stanley (Auckland); W Little (North Harbour); T Wiggie (Auckland); G Fox (Auckland); G Backop (Canterbury); S McDowell (Auckland); S Fitzpatrick (Auckland); R Lee (Waikato); A Whetton (Auckland); J Jones (North Harbour); G Whetton (Auckland); M Brown (Chgo); W Sheeloff (North Harbour, capt).

SCOTLAND: G Hastings (London Scottish); T Sheeloff (North Harbour); S Hastings (Widonsens); S Linn (Boroughmuir); I Tukalo (Selkirk); G Chalmers (Edinburgh); G Armstrong (Edinburgh); J Allan (Edinburgh Academicals); J Milne (North's FF); J Jeffrey (Kelso); C Gray (Dunfermline); D Cronin (Bath); F Calder (Stewart's Melville FF); D White (London Scottish); R Duncan (High England).

## No French tears over latest loss

BRISBANE (AFP) — Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, dismissed talk of panic among his team in the run-up to next weekend's second international after their 15-3 defeat yesterday to Queensland, a leading state side.

It was the second French defeat on tour and again it was Lynagh who did the damage, with five penalty goals after his 17-point haul in last weekend's opening international in Sydney. France's points came from a first-half penalty goal by Camberabero.

Asked if team morale had slumped after the latest defeat, Fouroux replied: "The morale is fantastic, really good. You don't see any of the players crying yet, do you?"

He said the touring party was optimistic about levelling the best-of-three series at Ballymore here next Sunday. "I still have confidence we can win the second Test," Fouroux said. "We have now played five matches on tour with a team which is very young and inexperienced and perhaps today's loss has come at the right time."

Fouroux pointed out that on the 1981 and 1986 tours the

French had beaten Queensland and then lost the international matches. "We crushed Queensland in 1986, then lost the Test," he said. "Perhaps this is the right way to go into the match next week."

Queensland's 12-point victory was their biggest over an international side at home. It ended an eight-year drought against touring sides. Queensland's last win was an 18-7 success over Scotland in July, 1982.

Fouroux admitted that the Queensland pack had hunted as one. "They are a classic team with an excellent scrum and they had all the ball."

Heavy rain 10 minutes before the end was not good for either side. Fouroux said his men had expected to win more ball from lineouts and mauls. "We were left with the crumbs and you cannot build victory with crumbs," he said.

David Campese has been restored to the Australian team for Sunday's second international with France.

AUSTRALIA: G Martin; I Williams; J Little; Sizzo; G MacLennan; A Chernon; P Cornish; D Campese; M Lynagh; N Farr; Jones (capt); A Daley; P Kearns; E McKenzie; R McCall; P FitzSimons; J Miller; B Nasser; T Gavin.

## Canada in command to assure a Cup place

FROM ERIC SEERY  
IN BUENOS AIRES

Argentina 15  
Canada 19

CANADA'S second victory within four months over Argentina, at the Velez Sarsfield Stadium here on Saturday, ensured their leadership of the American qualifying zone for next year's World Cup. Success by a try, four penalty goals and a dropped goal earned a place in pool four, alongside France and Fiji, and left Argentina in a state of shock before the arrival next month of England for a seven-match tour.

Argentina, runners-up in the zone, go forward to pool three with Wales, Australia and Western Samoa. However, despite scoring three tries to one, they could derive little comfort from a home defeat during which they were never allowed to settle by a well-disciplined Canadian XV.

Rees, Canada's stand-off half, dropped an early goal from 30 metres before adding a penalty. Canada went 10 points clear when Charron broke from the loose to draw Garzon, leaving Tynan to release Stuart for the try. Nearly half an hour had passed before Argentina found their way to the Canadian half, and when they did, Bunsader broke from a wheeled five-metre scrum to score. Garzon added a second try before the interval, but Argentina's second penalty gave Canada a 13-5 advantage at the change.

The Canadians lost Wyatt, their captain and full back, with a groin strain, and Argentina increased their share of possession. They could not break a firm defence, bolstered by Rees's third penalty, however, until the game entered the final quarter, when Bunsader scored his second try from a push-over scrum. Even then, Rees kicked another penalty, underlining the failure of Meson, the Argentine stand-off half, who kicked only one penalty from five attempts.

There was dismay in the Argentine camp when David Bishop, New Zealand's leading referee, blew for time with only 37 minutes of the second half played.

SCOTLAND: Tries: Bunsader (2). Conversion: Meson. Canada: Try: Stuart. Penalties: Rees (4). Dropped goal: Charron. ARGENTINA: P Garzon; D Cueto Silva; S Sahr; M Allen; C Mandy; S Meson; P Gomez; A Bunsader; D Carr; I Molina; M Berronou; A Ischelli; M Valensani; P Carron; S Bunsader. CANADA: M Wyatt (capt); S Stewart; G Gray; D Loughhead; J Stuart; J Gray; Rees; G Tynan; E Evans; K Swoboda; P Cornish; G MacLennan; A Chernon; P Madley; R Raki; J Robertson (capt; Stryke). Referee: D Bishop (New Zealand).

## GOLF

## A body of women to instil fear into the enemy

By PATRICIA DAVIES

JULIE Hall, of Felixstowe Ferry and Commercial Union, returns to work today knowing that the really hard graft was done last week.

It culminated in victory in the final of the women's British Open Amateur Championship at Dunbar on Saturday when she beat Helen Wadsworth, of Wales, by 3 and 2 in a match that reflected the quality of British golf.

Jill Thornhill, the captain of the Curtis Cup team to play the United States at Somerset Hills, New Jersey, on July 28 and 29 was delighted with the performance and might have been tempted to paraphrase the Duke of Wellington: "I don't know what they do to the enemy but, by God, they frighten me."

It is up to Thornhill to see that Hall and Wadsworth and the rest of the team keep playing well enough to terrify the Americans and win the cup for the third time in a row.

Helen Dobson, winner of most things last year, the Scottish trio of Elaine Farquharson, Catriona Lambert and Kathryn Imrie, Linzi Fletcher, runner-up in the English championship, and Vicki Thomas, who will be playing in her fifth successive match, make up the side. Only Hall and Thomas have played before at this level and only Thomas has played in America. At least Wadsworth and Imrie have been to college in the States, where the former seems to have acquired a taste for baseball caps. "They're cool," she said, when asked to explain her idiosyncratic headgear.

The one she wore in the final was black, and Wadsworth it was, thin and palely theatrical.

who ended up under the black cloud of defeat. It was no disgrace, however, against an opponent, Bernard Gallacher, the Ryder Cup captain, believes to be the outstanding woman golfer in the country.

Hall made the most of her experience of being losing finalist two years ago when she felt she blew the match because of nerves.

She took longer on every shot and, when Wadsworth holed from 40 feet at the 8th to level the match, having been two down after six, and escaped with a half in six at the 9th, having been in two bunkers, Hall drew inspiration from Mary McKenna.

"I saw her walking ahead and I thought 'Walk higher', something Jill Thornhill has told me countless times."

Far from drooping, Hall hit a majestic two-iron to win the 10th, where Wadsworth missed the green, with a par three; won the 12th with a birdie four after another crashing two-iron out of rough and a delicate chip to three feet; holed a vital 12-footer for a half in four at the 13th; and won the 15th with a solid par four when Wadsworth got herself into trouble off the tee.

A half in the three at the short 16th and the title was Hall's. RESULTS: Semi-finals: H Wadsworth (Salford University) vs T Samuel (Cam), 19th; J Hall (Felixstowe) vs P A Van der Meer (Bel), 4 and 3. Final: Hall vs Wadsworth, 3 and 2. CURTIS CUP TEAM: H Dobson (Surrey); E Farquharson (Dorset); L Fletcher (Aberdeen); C Hall (Felixstowe Ferry); K Imrie (Aberdeen); C Lambert (Surrey University); V Thomas (Pennarth); R Wadsworth (Salford University); R Wadsworth; C Wadsworth (Woodstock); L Fairclough (Chorley); S Robinson (Hewarth); J Forbes (Aboyne).

## BOWLS

## Section thrown open

By GORDON ALLAN

THE improvement demanded by the selectors brought victory to Norfolk by 121-101 in their Natwest Bank Middleton Cup match against Essex at Norwich on Saturday. With Bedfordshire turning home advantage to account by beating Northamptonshire convincingly at Brothborough, the section is thrown open.

Essex were level at 57-57 at the halfway mark, Joe Stampert taking a seven off Tom Kelly, but all the other Norfolk rinks won, with David Ward and Mervin King in their best form.

In another section, Buckinghamshire won on five rinks in their 24-shot defeat of Middlesex at West London. Ted Hanger, the new England skip,

overcame Gerry Smyth, a week old to the national team, 21-14. RESULTS: 121, Essex 101 (Norfolk skips: Kelly 9, Stampert 28; B Taylor 22; A Nimmo 15; M King 27; R Coppings 13; G Duns 17; D Pearson 12; R Thacker 23; G Coles 16; D Ward 23; W Whiteman 14). Bedfordshire 121, Northamptonshire 119 (Bedfordshire skips: first, D Goldring 25; S Wade 20; T Andrews 23; M Allen 17; J Jopson 25; Tredwell 13; J Hill 27; A Holmes 14; D Hancock 15; R Blencowe 22; J McConnell 22; T James 24).

Middlesex 100, Buckinghamshire 124 (Buckinghamshire skips: W Vincent 23; J Swainson 22; A Jenkins 21; A Lines 17; M Richardson 20; A Bennett 16; E Hanger 21; G Smyth 14; J West 17; A Garcia 16; I Harvey 22; K Allen 15). OTHER RESULTS: Natwest Middleton Cup: Cambridgeshire 103, Warwickshire 132; Suffolk 118, Huntingdonshire 106; Midlands County Championship: Lancashire 115, Worcestershire 112; Representative matches: London Scottish 132, London Welsh 100.

We'd like to take this opportunity to congratulate Tom Walkinshaw and the Silk Cut Jaguar team on their victory. It doesn't take long to explain why Tom only puts Goodyear Eagles on the WSPC Silk Cut Jaguar team and the IMSA Castrol Jaguar team.

Two seconds is more than enough. That's how long his drivers reckon their lap in the Daytona 24 hour race. But then, Eagles have been designed through the race track for high performance. Design experience we use to develop the Eagles you can fit to your performance car.

Our Eagle VR, Eagle NCT and the new Eagle NCT2 all take advantage of Neutral Contour Technology for superb steering control. The new Eagle NCT2 tyres also give increased performance in the wet. Plus greatly reduced noise levels, through unique variations in both horizontal and vertical tread elements. You see, even though we're already out in front, we're constantly improving our performance. As well as, apparently, people like Tom Walkinshaw's.

Maybe you should take a couple of seconds to think about fitting Eagles to your car.

FLY WITH THE EAGLES.

**GOODYEAR**



The Times reviews England's transformation from a team with a limited World Cup outlook to possible semi-finalists

# Why Robson must stick with the new look

Cagliari

THE intelligence, and improvement, in England's performance against the European champions underlines two factors in their World Cup campaign: the stupidity and irrelevance of much of the "British" football played in their first match, and the possibility, if England's abilities are properly organised, of reaching the semi-final in a competition short on outstanding teams.

The respective elements of luck and deserved reward for England were equal in a draw which, though goalless, was one of the most absorbing matches played in the first nine days of the finals. For the manager totally to alter the shape of the team for such a critical match, with six changes, four of them positional, and still succeed seems to me more an admission of past miscalculation



DAVID MILLER  
ON THE WORLD CUP

than present wisdom. In successive World Cups, Bobby Robson, and his team have, after a shaky start, fallen on their feet. In Mexico, following defeat by Portugal and a draw with Morocco, two senior players badly stated in the dressing-room that unless England reorganised they might as well go home. Injury to Bryan Robson and Wilkins' sending-off led the manager to make four changes, and Poland were defeated 3-0.

For the match against the Netherlands, Bobby Robson decided to play a sweeper, Wright, after years of saying the system could not work for

the English, in a 1-2-4-3 formation: to play Parker at right back after discarding him after the recent friendly against Czechoslovakia, and at the same time to push both him and Pearce into quasi-midfield roles; to leave Bryan Robson and Gascoigne in the centre of the field, given the cover of Wright, Walker could move in really tight as an effective close marker.

The manager said in explanation that, with so much at stake, he did not think England should play two against two in the centre of defence: Butcher and Walker against van Basten and Gullit. "We needed three against two," he said.

However, Leo Beenhakker's decision to play two wingers, Van't Schip and Gullit, with Gullit deep behind van Basten, distorted England's intentions; the left-footed Butcher had to play at right back, behind the advanced Parker.

The additional numerical strength of England's defence

placed a huge load on Bryan Robson and Gascoigne in the centre of the field, given that Parker and Pearce are hardly purpose-built midfield players. If England played with a sweeper behind two markers and four genuine midfield players, they would start to look like the really proficient sides such as West Germany and Italy.

For the present, the Dutch had often unchallenged space when they won the ball in the 30 yards inside their half, and were then allowed 30 to 50 yards unimpeded advance towards the England defence.

With Gullit in form, this could have spelled trouble, especially during the Netherlands' 25 minutes of dominance before half-time. The risk of England's containing game was that too much of it was being played in their own half of the field.

Challenging the Dutch mid-

field advantage was Gascoigne, who played by far his best match yet; full of tenacity that occasionally risked a yellow card, bubbling with skill and an always discerning vision. His turn past Koeman on the Dutch byline 20 minutes from the end so nearly made the winning goal for Lincker on the far post.

Much of England's counter-attacking was encouragingly sharp. If Webb were fit to be an additional midfielder in place of a full back, then here would be the making of a team and a system that would frighten anyone, even away from Wembley. The pity is that this pattern was not being evolved a year, or eight years, ago.

The remaining decision then would be whether to play 1-2-4-3 or the more conventional present formation of 1-2-5-2; in other words, Waddle or another mid-

field player. With half an hour to go on Saturday, the manager decided to replace Waddle with Bull. That nearly brought a goal with Bull's first contact, a rasping header to Lincker's cross, but thereafter Bull's lack of first-time control limited his threat to the Dutch defence.

After the match, Bobby Robson would not commit himself on whether he would continue with the sweeper system. I am convinced it has given England the making of a new platform; and they would do well to continue with it against Egypt, who have the skill, one-against-one, to embarrass any square defence lacking cover.

The key to the group now lies in how the Dutch cope with Jack Charlton's smash-and-grab Irish. The Dutch looked better now than against Egypt, and Leo Beenhakker explained some of the prob-

lems that have confronted him as a stand-by manager. There is an echo of truth here for all teams.

"We needed that bad performance against Egypt," he said, "because it gave me the first chance to tell the players to get their feet back on the ground, to forget the dream of '88. They have never played a good match since then and qualifying for the World Cup gave a false picture. I told them they needed to change in their hearts and their heads, to have a look at the video."

"It's true we had some dissent in the dressing-room, and Gullit has said too many things. But I've told them they have to play as 11 men, not individuals. There's no chance that way. In four days we improved. England had more chances, so we can be satisfied with this result."

## England herald a new dawn

FROM STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, CAGLIARI

England..... 0  
Netherlands..... 0

IN DARING to play the Netherlands at their own sweeping game, Bobby Robson staked his own reputation, and England's place in the last 16 of the World Cup finals, here on Saturday. But for an unkind roll of the ball, a gamble so outrageously audacious that it surprised even his own players, would have ended in glorious triumph.

England, inspired by the manager's unprecedented tactical play, collected significantly more than a point from their enthralling moral victory. They won plaudits from even their opponents, gained belief in themselves, and restored the stature of the domestic game. The implications stretch far beyond the decisive tie against Egypt on Thursday.

Although Robson was reluctant to reveal whether he will retain the sweeper system, all of those who featured in it will encourage him to persevere with the idea. Initially, there was some confusion, especially as the left-footed Butcher found himself, for the first time in his career, at right back. But once England had settled into the new framework they were so convincing that, as Gullit conceded, the second half was beyond the control of the Dutch.

"We were lucky to draw," was Gullit's honest and accurate assessment. The European champions may not be as powerful and cohesive as they were two summers ago, but the speed with which England adjusted so comfortably to a foreign system instantly inflated deflated spirits.

Shilton, their goalkeeper and holder of the record number of international appearances, with 120, is not alone in believing that English football as a whole could be lifted as well. "That is the way forward," Shilton, aged 40, said. "We have to keep the system and, if it is successful, everyone at home will copy it. That will improve our standards. The players love playing that way because it gives them time on the ball and time to think."

His view was supported unanimously by those who formed such a secure protective shield in front of him. Butcher confirmed the evidence. "Everyone felt so well that we ought to keep that formation," he said.

Wright, the sweeper, revealed that Bobby Robson did not unveil his plans to the squad until Friday morning. "It was a surprise, and a brave decision because the manager knew what the consequences would have been if it hadn't come off. He would have been shot down," Wright said.

The vultures from the press have been circling menacingly ever since his resignation was made public. Instead of ridiculing him and his players yet again, they could pick only on Lincker for failing to convert the easiest of several clear chances.

The prolific goalscorer



The top two in each of the six groups will go through to the second round; they will be joined by the four most successful third-placed finishers. The third-place qualifiers will be decided, first, on points; second, on goal difference; third, on goals scored; fourth, by the drawing of lots.

SECOND ROUND: June 23: E1 v A3/C3/D3 (Naples, 4.00); A2 v C2 (Bari, 8.00); June 24: C1 v A3/B3/F3 (Turin, 4.00); D1 v B3/E3/F3 (Milan, 8.00); June 25: A1 v C3/D3/E3 (Rome, 8.00); F2 v B2 (Genoa, 4.00); June 26: F1 v E2 (Bologna, 8.00); E1 v D2 (Verona, 4.00).

should indeed have crowned England's night. He would have if the excellent Yugoslavian referee had not seen him control the ball with his hand before scoring early in the second half. So, in the closing minutes, would Pearce, had his crisp indirect free kick touched a stray bootlace or van Breukelen's fingers on its way in.

Fortune has not accompanied England so far. They should have been awarded a penalty against the Republic of Ireland during a fixture which was comparatively devoid of purpose and quality. If last Monday's tie was an ugly apology, Saturday's was a beautiful revelation, and no one shone more brilliantly than Gascoigne. "The youngster's only fault was over-exuberance. Sometimes he chased unnecessarily in his half," Bobby Robson said. "Otherwise, he ranked with anybody as the best player on the pitch. He worked prodigiously. He was superb from start to finish."

Gascoigne was not the lone gem. Walker, in his first performance as a man-to-man marker, allowed van Basten, arguably the most fearsome forward in the world, to escape on only a couple of occasions, and Wright looked as though he had been preparing all season for his position instead of filling it only twice for Derby County.

Leo Beenhakker, the Netherlands manager, was grateful for the draw. "We are not playing well enough to win the World Cup," he said, "but we are growing step by step." The same could be said with even more justification by Bobby Robson.

Even the substitutes rose immediately to prominence. With their first touches, both headers, Bull almost scored, and Platt prevented Gullit from doing so. They are now in contention for a place in the starting line-up on Thursday, when a point is required for a place in the second round.

Bobby Robson has flexed England's muscles and discovered that he is in control of more power than perhaps he imagined. The defensive permutations have increased



Hidden anguish: Lincker rues his lack after having a goal disallowed on Saturday

dramatically overnight without diminishing a penetrative creative department, and an attacking force which can embrace seven men. It would be folly not to pursue the path towards a brave new world.

ENGLAND (3-4-3): 1 P Shilton (Derby County); 5 D Walker (Nottingham Forest); 14 M Wright (Derby County); 6 T Butcher (Sheff Wed); 10 P Parker (Sheff Wed); 18 P Pearce (Sheff Wed); 19 P Gascoigne (Tottenham Hotspur); 7 B Robson (Manchester United); 17 D Platt (Aston Villa); 3 S Pearce (Nottingham Forest); 11 J Barnes (Liverpool); 6 G Linaker (Tottenham Hotspur); 10 R Gullit (AC Milan); 11 B Witschge (Ajax); 17 H Gullit (Aberdeen); 9 M van Basten (AC Milan); 14 J Van't Schip (Ajax); 12 P Koeman (PSV Eindhoven); 2 P Zivotic (Yugoslavia).

NETHERLANDS (3-4-3): 1 H van Breukelen (PSV Eindhoven); 2 B van Aartsen (PSV Eindhoven); 4 R Koeman (Barcelona); 5 A van Tiggelen (Anderlecht); 3 F Rijkard (AC Milan); 6 J Wouters (Ajax); 10 R Gullit (AC Milan); 11 B Witschge (Ajax); 17 H Gullit (Aberdeen); 9 M van Basten (AC Milan); 14 J Van't Schip (Ajax); 12 P Koeman (PSV Eindhoven); 2 P Zivotic (Yugoslavia).

MATCH FACTS		
Result 0-0	ENGLAND	NETHERLANDS
Total shots	6	12
On target	4	6
Lost possession	62	56
Corners	3	13
Crosses from right	8	11
Crosses from left	3	10
Fouls	9	18
Offside	5	4
Cautions	0	0
Sendings off	0	0

OTHER STATISTICS:  
ENGLAND: Shots: 3 Pearce; 2 Lincker, Robson; 1 Bull. Fouls committed: 2 Gascoigne, Walker; 1 Lincker, Parker; Pearce, Platt, Robson. Fouls sustained: 7 Gascoigne; 2 Barnes, Lincker, Robson; 1 Butcher, Pearce, Platt, Waddle, Walker.  
NETHERLANDS: Shots: 4 Koeman; 3 van Basten; 2 Gullit, Rijkard; 1 Van't Schip. Fouls committed: 4 Wouters; 3 Gullit, Van't Schip; 2 van Basten, van Tiggelen; 1 Gullit, Koeman, Rijkard, Witschge. Fouls sustained: 2 Gullit, Gullit, van Basten; 1 van Breukelen, Van't Schip.

## African adventure on course to conquer the world

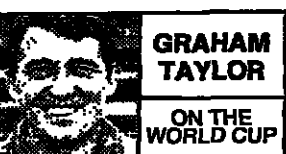
I REMEMBER once reading that Sir Walter Winterbottom had said that by the year 2000 an African nation would win the World Cup. That statement has stuck in my mind. I would not say he is going to be right, but what I would say is that if and when an African country does win it, I have a funny feeling the rest of the world can forget about doing likewise for some considerable time.

In 1968, as a member of a party of coaches and managers, I went to Zambia on an eight-week coaching course. One of the things which was obviously lacking in the teams we looked after was organisation. Cameroon and Egypt have shown a marked improvement in that respect.

What was also evident on that coaching course, other than a natural movement in the performance of the Zambian players, was how hard they tackled physically. When they tackled they hurt you, though not intentionally.

Cameroon have been criticised for being dirty. I do not believe they are, though they may be naive in the way they tackle. Many of their fouls have been due to a tendency to tackle on the wrong foot. That may have something to do with the pitches in their country which, because they are so firm, are apparently a deterrent to sliding tackles and the like.

Cameroon have got themselves together and done extremely well. Having already qualified they have no great need to beat the Soviet Union today, but I fancy they will try to do so for the benefit of Valery Nepomniashchy, their Soviet coach. It would be a tremendous step forward for



GRAHAM TAYLOR  
ON THE WORLD CUP

the game as a whole if an African team could win a World Cup group.

We are always talking about how the English gave the game to the world. If you are a good teacher don't you always want your pupils to become better than you, so that you in turn can learn from them? Perhaps we have not done such a bad job, if only in the matter of teaching.

My concern is whether we can learn from the Africans, whether we can match their agility, their flexibility and general make-up. When they do manage to marry the qualities of natural ability, organisation and experience, I believe we will be watching football on a different plane. I believe they will be playing the game with skill and pace that we have not seen and we may not be able to get near them.

The other side of the coin is that before the Africans reach that stage in their progress they may become too sophisticated. There is a danger that the natural flair could be coached out of them. I can see their emergence following a similar line to that of the Kenyans in athletics. When the Kenyans first arrived on the scene their outlook was uncomplicated by tactical nuances. They just ran.

Countries like Cameroon may lean too far towards organisation and discipline and lose their balance. They may stop trying to do the little things which are making them so appealing and impressive.

## Argentina seeking to put things right

NAPLES (Reuters) — Diego Maradona, the Argentine captain, will be looking for signs of Cup-winning form when the champions take on Romania in their final group B match today.

While Argentina showed more grit and purpose in their 2-0 win over the Soviet Union on Wednesday than in their opening loss to Cameroon, their performance was a far cry from those in Mexico where they won the title four years ago.

"We want to show all our potential against Romania," Maradona said.

But his response to a question about Romania's key midfielder, Hagi, betrayed the tension in the Argentine camp. "We have enough problems here without having to think about Hagi," he said.

Argentina must beat the Romanians to stand a chance of winning group B and staying in Naples, home of Maradona, the Napoli captain, and the focus of their Italian support.

Winning the group would also be rewarded in the second round with a match against a third-placed finisher from another group, rather than against one of the stronger sides.

The midfield player, Batista, is keen to avoid group winners and runners-up. "A third-placed team struggles through, whereas a team finishing in first place

will be raring to go."

Cameroon, who upset Argentina 1-0 in the opening match in Milan and surprised Romania 2-1 in Bari on Thursday, need only draw with the Soviet Union to send Argentina elsewhere.

The Soviet, who have conceded four goals, need to run up a big score against Cameroon if they are to edge out Argentina or Romania.

Carlos Bilardo, Argentina's coach, had hoped Ruggieri would be fit to return at the back, but the Real Madrid defender has been unable to get over a recurring groin problem.

The Romanian coach, Emerich Jenei, is not expected to name his side until today. Hagi will definitely start against Argentina, even though Jenei pulled him off after 56 minutes against Cameroon, and Balint might replace Raducioiu up front, the team spokesman, Ioan Ovidiu, said.

Romania also have Europe's 1986-89 Golden Boot winner, Matute, waiting in the wings if Jenei again decides to attack. But he is more likely to opt for caution.

ARGENTINA (probably): 12 S Gascoigne; 15 P Maradona; 10 J Maradona; 18 J Maradona; 21 P Trovati; 2 S Batista; 7 J Maradona; 4 J Batista; 16 J Ovidio; 8 C Gascoigne; 10 D Maradona; ROMANIA (probably): 1 S Lungu; 2 M Radu; 3 M Koca; 4 I Andon; 5 I Popescu; 6 G Popescu; 1 G Sabau; 10 Q Timon; 10 G Hagi; 7 M Lucian; 14 F Raducioiu.

## WORLD CUP NOTEBOOK

### A razor's edge for Argentina

FIFA, the game's governing body, has directed referees to crack down on that most heinous of footballing crimes, the shirt outside the shorts, but how will it react to Jorge Burruchaga, of Argentina? He is not going to shave until the end of the tournament.

Burruchaga's team-mates asked him to continue the unshaven look after their winning first appearance against the Soviet Union. Diego Maradona, the Argentine captain, and Sergio Goycochea, the goalkeeper, joined Burruchaga in taking the "bristles must stay" vows after the 2-0 win.

Superstitions riddle the Argentine game. Pedro Trovati, who, along with Burruchaga, scored against the Soviets, played with a picture of his 10-month-old daughter tucked under his shirt. "For good luck I also cross myself with a handful of grass from the pitch and then shake it over my hair," the 27-year-old player said.

Such rituals took Argentina all the way to the Cup four years ago. The team ate at the same Argentine restaurant in Mexico City after their matches and were obliged to sit in the same seats on the team bus. Every night for a month, Carlos Bilardo, the coach, went to José Luis Brown's room to borrow his toothpaste after first opening 3-1 win against South Korea.

Cup overflow

THE umbrella may well have sinister overtones after the spiking of an alleged Bulgarian spy in the 1970s, but the authorities are surely taking the threat a bit too far by adding them to the list of items not allowed into the grounds.

Cards deal

THE punishment is hardly fitting the crime in the case of Andres Brehme of West Germany, who is faced with a fine of 5,000 Swiss francs for receiving two yellow cards. However, the West German authorities are to pay it for him. "The federation will pay for Brehme's fine because the player was booked for play fouls, not for protests or for misbehaving," Wolfgang Niersbach, the team spokesman said. Oh, that's all right then.

Greens rattled

A KLAXON-SHAPED hole in the ozone layer could be the latest excuse of the World Cup, Italy's Green party has warned. The klaxons supply the volume for the celebrations that swamp the country when the home team wins 1-0, but Francesco Rutelli, a Green spokesman, said: "The tens of thousands of canisters sold these days don't cause a noise. They cause great damage every time you sound them, damaging the ozone layer in an invisible but very real way." Rutelli's solution? Bring back the raule.

RICHARD WETHERELL

## WORLD CUP FIXTURES

Today	
Group B	Argentina v Romania (Naples, 8.0); Cameroon v Soviet Union (Bari, 8.0)
Tomorrow	
Group D	West Germany v Colombia (Milan, 4.0); Yugoslavia v United Arab Emirates (Bologna, 4.0)
Group A	Italy v Czechoslovakia (Rome, 8.0); Austria v United States (Florence, 8.0)

## TELEVISION

Today	
EUROSPORT	10.30am-4.30pm and 7.30pm-midnight: Highlights of Republic of Ireland v Egypt, Belgium v Uruguay and South Korea v Spain; Coverage of Argentina v Romania and Cameroon v Soviet Union
EUROSPORT	7.45-10pm (Standards): Coverage of Argentina v Romania and Highlights of Cameroon v Soviet Union

## GROUP-BY-GROUP RESULTS AND TABLES

GROUP A									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
Czech	2	2	0	0	6	1	4		
Italy	2	2	0	0	2	0	4		
Austria	2	0	0	2	0	4	0		
United States	2	0	0	2	1	8	0		
Previous results									
ITALY	(0) 1 AUSTRIA	(0) 0							
Schillaci 78	73, 83								
	(in Rome, June 8)								
US	(1) 2 CZECH	(2) 5							
Caligiuri 61	Strunsky 25, 78, 80								
33, 55	Ellis 40 (pen), 80								
	(in Florence, June 10)								
ITALY	(1) 1 US	(0) 0							
Giamini 11	73, 82								
	(in Rome, June 14)								
AUSTRIA	(0) 0 CZECH	(1) 1							
	88, 92	Slisk 30 (pen)							
	(in Florence, June 15)								
Remaining fixtures									
Tomorrow: Italy v Czechoslovakia (Rome, 8.0), Austria v United States (Florence, 8.0)									
GROUP B									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
Cameroon	2	2	0	0	3	1	4		
Romania	2	2	0	0	3	2	2		
Argentina	2	1	0	1	3	2	2		
Soviet Union	2	0	2	0	4	0	0		
Previous results									
ARGENTINA	(0) 0 CAMEROON	(0) 1							
73, 80	Onon 51 (pen)								
	(in Milan, June 8)								
ROMANIA	(1) 2 USSR	(0) 0							
Lucian 41, 54	42, 90								
	(in Bari, June 9)								
ARGENTINA	(1) 2 USSR	(0) 0							
Trovo 27	55, 78								
	(in Naples, June 13)								
CAMEROON	(0) 2 ROMANIA	(0) 1							
Mila 78, 90	Bala 55, 58, 67								
	(in Bari, June 15)								
Remaining fixtures									
Today: Argentina v Romania (Naples, 8.00); Cameroon v Soviet Union (Bari, 8.00)									
GROUP C									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
Brazil	2	2	0	0	3	1	4		
Sweden	2	2	0	0	2	0	4		
Costa Rica	2	1	0	1	2	3	2		
Switzerland	2	0	1	1	2	4	0		
Previous results									
BRAZIL	(1) 2 SWEDEN	(0) 1							
Caraca 40, 80	Brin 76								
	(in Turin, June 10)								
SCOTLAND	(0) 0 COSTA RICA	(0) 1							
30, 87	Cayasso 49								
	(in Geneva, June 11)								
BRAZIL	(1) 1 COSTA RICA	(0) 0							
Trovo 32	58, 60								
	(in Turin, June 16)								
SWEDEN	(0) 1 SCOTLAND	(1) 2							
Strömberg 85	McCot 10, Johnson 60 (pen)								
	31, 82								
	(in Geneva, June 12)								
Remaining fixtures									
June 28: Brazil v Scotland (Turin, 8.0), Sweden v Costa Rica (Geneva, 8.0)									
GROUP D									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
W Germany	2	2	0	0	9	2	4		
Colombia	2	2	0	0	1	2	1		
Yugoslavia	2	1	0	1	2	1	2		
UAE	2	0	0	2	1	7	0		
Previous results									
UAE	(0) 0 COLOMBIA	(0) 2							
30, 78	Rein 50, Veldor 62, 65								
	(in Bologna, June 9)								
W GERMANY	(2) 4 YUGOSLAVIA	(0) 1							
Mathias 23, 65,	85, 74, 76								
	(in Milan, June 10)								
YUGOSLAVIA	(0) 1 COLOMBIA	(0) 0							
Jocic 78	52, 57								
	(in Bologna, June 14)								
W GERMANY	(2) 5 UAE	(0) 1							
Völer 35, 74,	K Mubarak 49								
	(in Munich, 31, 167								
	(in Milan, June 15)								
Remaining fixtures									
Tomorrow: W Germany v Colombia (Milan, 4.0), Yugoslavia v UAE (Bologna, 4.0)									
GROUP E									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
Belgium	1	1	0	0	2	0	2		
Uruguay	1	1	0	0	0	0	2		
South Korea	1	0	0	1	0	2	0		
Previous results									
URUGUAY	(0) 0 SOUTH KOREA	(0) 0							
30, 71	22, 45								
	(in Verona, June 12)								
URUGUAY	(0) 0 SPAIN	(0) 0							
30, 71									
	(in Udine, June 13)								
Remaining fixtures									
June 28: Belgium v Spain (Verona, 4.0), Uruguay v South Korea (Udine, 4.0), Not scheduled: June 17: Belgium v Uruguay (Verona), South Korea v Spain (Udine)									
GROUP F									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
Egypt	2	2	0	0	1	1	2		
England	2	2	0	0	1	1	2		
Netherlands	2	1	0	1	0	1	2		
Rep of Ire	2	0	2	0	1	1	2		
Previous results									
ENGLAND	(1) 1 REP OF IRE	(0) 1							
Linker 8	Shewey 73								
	(in Cagliari, June 17)								
NETHERLANDS	(0) 1 EGYPT	(0) 1							
Koop 68	Abd El Ghani 82								
	(in Palermo, June 12)								
ENGLAND	(0) 0 NETHERLANDS	(0) 0							
	35, 57								
	(in Cagliari, June 16)								
Remaining fixtures									
June 21: England v Egypt (Cagliari, 8.0), Netherlands v Republic of Ireland (Palermo, 8.0)									







burden of Wimbledon tennis favouritism diminishes on Becker's shoulders

# Lendl explodes a grass myth

By ANDREW LONGMORE

TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

A POST-match interviewer summed up Ivan Lendl's 6-3, 6-2 victory over Boris Becker in the final of the Stella Artois tournament at Queen's Club better than most. "Boris," he asked Lendl, "is that the best you've played on grass?" Given the power of Lendl's serve and the dominance of his backhand service returns, the ship of the tongue was not as fast as it seemed. In fact, Lendl should regard it as the ultimate accolade. He has been striving for five years for just such a case of mistaken identity.

The one doubt in Lendl's mind must be that his preparations have gone so perfectly that when, rather than if, the time comes in three weeks for a repeat, there will be no room left for improvement. Becker had to draw comfort from that thought. "The one good thing is that he cannot play better than that," the Wimbledon champion said. "I think I can play better."

Becker's other consolation — hope might be the better word — is that as the myth of Lendl's inadequacy on grass has been exploded for all time, the burden of favouritism going into Wimbledon will shift too. "There will be a bit more pressure on his back now because everyone knows he can play on grass," Becker said. "What else can I say after a defeat like this?"

In truth, Becker has not been one of Lendl's grass-court detractors, despite the fact that he has beaten him in all three of their meetings at Wimbledon. He has tended to explain his dominance over Lendl — he had won their last five matches — in mental rather than technical terms. Whether he will be able to maintain that psychological eminence any more after being demolished in 74 minutes by Lendl on a hard and fast court ready-made for the West German's power game is open to question.

Becker's best moments came in the first two games of the match. He held his opening service game to love, despite taking a tumble on the second point, and had five break points for a 2-0 lead. Taking a leaf from Becker's book of grass-court oneupmanship, Lendl saved the first and fourth of them with aces and took the game with his third ace.

That point proved, Lendl increased the pace of his game, serving nine more aces in the match and volleying with such consistency and accuracy that Becker rarely had a chance to bring his much-vaunted ground strokes into play.

As Becker's serving was



Less power to his elbow: Becker, on a hard and fast court geared to his game, in the process of losing to Lendl

## Garrison's purpose prevails

By BARRY WOOD

more erratic but no less powerful, it was at times like watching two strongmen wielding sledgehammers at a country fair. The sound of the bell ringing could be heard for miles around and the match was to be admired in those heavyweights terms rather than for any hidden subtleties.

The main difference was Lendl's return of serve, generally the weakest part of his grass-court game, and it was thoroughly appropriate that the defending Stella Artois champion should retain his title and win nearly £40,000 by breaking Becker's serve for the fourth time in the match with a raking backhand return.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: Lendl (2) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Becker (1) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Lendl (2) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Becker (1) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. Semi-finals: Lendl (2) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Becker (1) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. Final: Lendl (2) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

ZINA Garrison emerged as the winner of the Dow Classic at Edgbaston yesterday, defeating Helena Sukova, of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-1.

While Garrison had improved as the week progressed, the pendulum swung the opposite way for her opponent. The top-seeded American looked extremely sharp and dealt well with the pressure, while Sukova, seeded No. 2, merely confirmed the suspicions felt in the first round that she lacked the conviction needed to take the title.

Garrison had a greater purpose about her and conjured up a host of superb serves, none better than the backhand she floated perfectly down the line for the first set. Sukova meanwhile lacked a little of her usual bite on serve, and many of her volleys were half-hearted affairs that allowed Garrison to run in

and hit a winner.

But the frailties of Sukova were comparatively small, for the contest was played to generally high standards and Garrison had to fight long and hard before first edging in front and then cantering to victory.

Garrison held two break points in the second game, which she could not convert, and then saved three half in the next, and found no further opportunity to break until she did so in the tenth game. Sukova had the chance to reverse the tide when she held break point in the opening game of the second set, but a careless backhand error at the net let Garrison off the hook, and the American, a beaten finalist last year, took control.

"I wasn't completely into it and concentrating the way I

should, and I wasn't returning well," Sukova said. When I came to the net I was missing easy volleys. I was disgusted with the way I played."

While Sukova now has a period of re-assessment during the Pilkington Glass championships, which begin today at Edgbaston, everything is nicely on course for Garrison as she prepares for Wimbledon.

"I didn't think I played all that great today, but I played smart," she said. "Going into Wimbledon I'm happy with my preparation and am getting better each day."

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: Z. Garrison (2) to 6-4, 6-1; H. Sukova (1) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. Semi-finals: Z. Garrison (2) to 6-4, 6-1; H. Sukova (1) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. Final: Z. Garrison (2) to 6-4, 6-1; H. Sukova (1) to 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

## EQUESTRIANISM

## Whitaker secures cup with timely word of caution

By JENNY MACARTHUR

JOHN Whitaker and Henderson Milton, the European champions and holders of the World Cup, captured one of the few honours to have eluded them when they won the Midland Bank Championship for the King George V Gold Cup at the Royal International Horse Show at Birmingham on Saturday.

Whitaker, who had been runner-up with Milton for the last two years, had made the cup one of his aims for the season. "It took me several attempts before I won it with Ryan's Son (1986)," he said. "It's just one of those competitions for me ... but it makes the win all the more worthwhile."

David Broome was seeking his sixth Gold Cup win but had to settle for the silverware as Countryman, his Olympic horse, behind the young Belgian rider, Ludo Philippaerts, on Optiqueurs Fidelejo.

Broome commented on the lack of foreign opposition in the class. "It should be one of the big international classes of the year," he said, "but we're not getting enough foreign riders which is sad because it devalues the old winners."

For British riders, however, the King's Cup remains the one classic that everyone wants to win. It is always said that the cup is won on jumping ability — rather than in a race against the clock — and Saturday night proved no exception.

Five horses reached the timed jump-off, in which the second of the six fences, a 5R 7in wall which had an awkward turn to it, quickly proved the most influential. Philippaerts and Tim Stockdale on Frog both saw

their chances disappear there. Whitaker, just before entering the ring, was told by his wife Claire to "take time at the wall". Whitaker followed her advice, taking a calculated risk that a second or two lost there would be compensated by a clear round. His judgement proved faultless. Their clear round put the pressure on the final two riders, Broome and Peter Charles on Domino, who both duly faulted at the wall.

Whitaker, the favourite for the World Championships in Stockholm in August, said that the 12-year-old Henderson Milton was at the peak of his form and was, if anything, jumping better and faster than ever.

Broome had some compensation yesterday when he and Lunnegan won the Wells six-bar competition, in which the final line of fences reached 5R 11in.

Emma-Jane Mac enhanced her chances of selection for the World Championship by winning on Everest Oyster in Saturday afternoon's Queen Elizabeth II Cup.

MIDLAND BANK CHAMPIONSHIP For the King George V Gold Cup (Saturday night): 1. Whitaker (GB) on Ryan's Son (1986); 2. Henderson Milton (GB) on Frog (1986); 3. David Broome (GB) on Countryman (1986); 4. Peter Charles (GB) on Domino (1986); 5. Ludo Philippaerts (BEL) on Optiqueurs Fidelejo (1986); 6. Tim Stockdale (GB) on Frog (1986); 7. David Broome (GB) on Countryman (1986); 8. Peter Charles (GB) on Domino (1986); 9. Ludo Philippaerts (BEL) on Optiqueurs Fidelejo (1986); 10. Tim Stockdale (GB) on Frog (1986); 11. David Broome (GB) on Countryman (1986); 12. Peter Charles (GB) on Domino (1986); 13. Ludo Philippaerts (BEL) on Optiqueurs Fidelejo (1986); 14. Tim Stockdale (GB) on Frog (1986); 15. David Broome (GB) on Countryman (1986); 16. Peter Charles (GB) on Domino (1986); 17. Ludo Philippaerts (BEL) on Optiqueurs Fidelejo (1986); 18. Tim Stockdale (GB) on Frog (1986); 19. David Broome (GB) on Countryman (1986); 20. Peter Charles (GB) on Domino (1986); 21. 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# Promising Sunderland scope for improvement

By MANDARIN

WITH Pat Eddery serving his suspension for a whip offence at Epsom's Derby meeting, Willie Carson does the Khaled Abdullah colours at Brighton today to partner the promising Sunderland in the Hove Maiden Stakes.

Sunderland, a son of Roberto out of a Northern Bay mare, showed plenty of scope on his debut when chasing home the highly regarded Diamond Shoes at Salisbury, and looks sure to improve.

Today's contest has attracted runners from the three leading Newmarket stables. Fabulous Deed (Michael Henry), Golden Treasury (Steuie Cecil) and Minimize (Luca Cumani).

Cecil should have a good line on Fabulous Deed as his High Fountain comfortably beat the Stoute hope at Beverley last month. The Warren Place contender today, Golden Treasury, after a good second to Free Thinker at Warwick, was slightly disappointing after making the running to two out when fourth behind Afkar at Leicester.

Minimize was runner-up in a number of maiden events before finishing only sixth of



Steve Norton: Windsor run for Caught Unawares

eight in an Epsom handicap behind Lift And Load over today's distance. He is the most experienced runner in today's field, but may not have the potential to cope with Roger Charlton's Sunderland.

Ron Hodges, successful at Bath on Saturday, is well represented at the meeting and holds a strong hand in the Levy Board Apprentice Handicap in which he fields Calvane Miss and Navarrese.

The former ran creditably when second to David Chapman's Break Loose in a competitive seller at Catterick recently after landing a similar

event at Chepstow, and may get the better of Kadan, a useful hurdler for Mark Tompkins last winter.

Hodges also has a sporting chance of landing the Brighton Mile Challenge Trophy with Juvenara, but here I just prefer the Reg Akhurst-trained Ghilan, who showed good form over seven furlongs over this course when runner-up to Cone Lane last month.

There are plenty of Newmarket raiders at Epsom today and they should fight out the finish of the Transept Handicap with Michael Bell's Elmdon Prince preferred to Bodge, the Gavin Pritchard-Gordon runner.

Jimmy Fitzgerald could be on the mark in the Joppa Claiming Stakes with Saladan Knight who, after two neck victories at Southwell in December, has run creditably in competitive sprint handicaps, including a close fifth

behind Gods Solution over six furlongs at Pontefract.

Dropped in distance and class today, the five-year-old is mapped to beat Glenroft, chasing his fourth victory in a row, and Sharp Anne. Another Fitzgerald winner could be in the one-mile Cockensie Handicap with Falcon Blue, who has two good thirds to his credit this term over shorter distances.

At Windsor, Jack Berry's Kummel King should confirm his Catterick superiority over Affair Of Honour in the opening Temple Graduation Stakes and another northern challenger, Steve Norton's Caught Unawares could provide the answer to the tricky Dataserv Handicap.

At Wolverhampton, Alec Stewart's Ripon winner Mahrah can carry on the good work in the Patterham Fillies Graduation Stakes.

## Leaders on the Flat

TRAINERS	JOCKEYS
J. Berry	P. Eddery
H. Gifford	W. Carson
R. Hodges	M. Bell
M. Stoute	M. Henry
T. Barron	D. McKeown
R. Norton	L. Cumani
P. Cole	L. Eddery

## 3.30 BRIGHTON MILE CHALLENGE TROPHY HANDICAP (2,347: 1m) (7 runners)

1	02-425 ROBERT DEAR (B.D.F.) (M. Norton) 9-0	W. Carson	88
2	01-030 SHOWDOWN 17 (J. Bell) (A. Moore) 4-0	A. Moore	86
3	01-030 CHASE THE DOOR 17 (J. Bell) (A. Moore) 4-0	A. Moore	86
4	01-030 JUVENARA 16 (J. Bell) (A. Moore) 4-0	A. Moore	86
5	01-030 AL-TORFANIAN 3 (W.C.D.F.) (M. Norton) 9-0	M. Norton	86
6	01-030 AL-TORFANIAN 3 (W.C.D.F.) (M. Norton) 9-0	M. Norton	86
7	01-030 AL-TORFANIAN 3 (W.C.D.F.) (M. Norton) 9-0	M. Norton	86

SETTING: 5-2. 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lish men's basketball team:



# Goal-shy Irish pay the price

From CLIVE WHITE  
IN PALERMO

Egypt..... 0  
Republic of Ireland..... 0

HISTORY could be repeating itself here for the Republic of Ireland in these World Cup finals. As they did in West Germany two years ago in the European championship, the Irish will go into the final game in their group, once more against the Netherlands, needing, in all probability, a draw. With most of the groups still in a state of flux, however, even three points may not guarantee them a place in the second round.

It could be to the Republic's advantage on this occasion that the Dutch do not need to win to stay alive in the competition. But if they are to fall just short of their goal, one has only to look at the group F table to see the reason: two games played, one goal scored. At least everyone is in the same boat, and it is quite possible that the group will be decided by drawing lots.

What makes the Republic such a force is, at the same time, responsible for producing their Achilles' heel.

When a team commits itself so totally to the task of thwarting the opposition at every turn, it has to be at a cost elsewhere. In the Republic's case, it is in the matter of scoring goals.

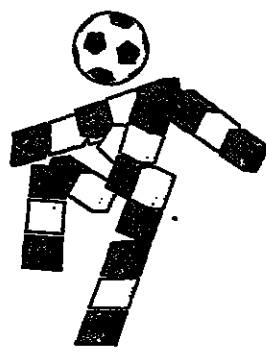
But no one could blame them, in their fifteenth game without defeat, for not trying, in their own limited way, in the Stadio Della Favorita yesterday, against an Egyptian team whose ambition steadily lessened following their highly creditable draw with the Dutch here on Tuesday. Long before the end of a game desperately short of excitement and quality, the Egyptians settled for a draw. Their attitude, which earned a booking for Shobier, their goalkeeper, for time-wasting, even turned the locals, who had previously supported them so wholeheartedly, against them.

Jack Charlton, the Republic of Ireland manager, said that he "deplored" the opposition's tactics, but managed to find some solace in the Republic's predicament. "At least the Dutch will come and play us, unlike this lot," he said. "It's on the cards that all of us will finish with three points. We should have beaten them, we made enough chances. A lot of it was our own fault."

While the shot count — 11 to four in favour of the Irish — would appear to bear out Charlton's claim, genuine goal chances for either side were at a premium. Staunton, the Liverpool full back, came the closest. He was no more than six inches off target with a low drive in the 74th minute through the legs of Ibrahim Hassan. Houghton, his club



Committed to the cause: Townsend, of the Republic of Ireland, and Magdi Tolha, of Egypt, battle for possession during yesterday's game



colleague, would not have been happy with his second touch five minutes earlier, when Shedy put him through. Houghton allowed the ball to run marginally wide and Shobier and the angle did the rest.

Charlton, doubtless, would have been pleased with his team's physical contribution, and the manner in which they played what has become the classic Irish game of containment and pressure. The Egyptians found themselves

hustled in every corner of the field, while most avenues forward invariably ended in cul-de-sacs.

Before the heat of the afternoon took its toll the game was played almost exclusively in the area between the two penalty boxes. Half-chances were virtually non-existent. They were more like quarter-chances.

The Egyptians, showing two changes from Tuesday night, tried to lift the pace of the game in the second half, but only finished up leaving themselves vulnerable at the back. Morris, however, needing to quell a lively spell from the Egyptians, became the first Irishman to be booked in this championship, for tackling with a raised boot.

Two substitutions by the Irish, McLoughlin, for Aldridge, and Quinn, for Cascarino, ensured the Irish did not ease up. In contrast, the Egyptian substitutions, which involved kisses as well as the obligatory exchange of

hand-clapping, tended to drag out the affair. After the fun and imagination with which they had played against the Dutch it was a pity to see them whistled from the pitch at the end.

GROUP F of the World Cup was threatened with deadlock last night after the Republic of Ireland drew 0-0 with Egypt, leaving all four nations with identical records and each with one first-round match remaining. So the destiny of England and Ireland could become a lottery.

If they are held to identical draws on Thursday — England play Egypt in Cagliari, and the Irish play the Netherlands in Palermo — all four teams in group F will finish level, on goals as well as points, and their positions will be decided by FIFA's organising committee that night in Rome.

The names of the nations will probably be placed in a bowl, but the circumstances were considered so unlikely

## Lottery may solve group F deadlock

From STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, CAGLIARI

that no plan has been formed. The group placings are decided first by points, then by goal difference, then by goals scored, then, if necessary, by the result of the match or matches between the teams concerned, and then by lots. So scoring goals on Thursday has taken on an even greater significance. It would be better to draw 3-3, for example, than 0-0. If England are held to a goalless draw by Egypt and the Irish and the Dutch draw 1-1, the Republic and the Netherlands would qualify for the second round on goals scored.

However, the organisers would still have to draw lots to decide which team travelled to Bologna as the winner of the group and which went to Genoa as runner-up.

## Captain's familiar tale of woe

From STUART JONES

BRYAN Robson, who was injured during the goalless draw against the Netherlands here in Cagliari on Saturday night, is facing a cruelly familiar face in the World Cup. England's captain, whose contribution in the finals of 1982 and 1986 was limited by physical ailments, promises again to be unable to take a full part.

In attempting to compensate for a raw wound on his right toe, he damaged his left Achilles' heel and will probably be unavailable for the last and decisive fixture in the first round, against Egypt on Thursday. Unless England

gain a point then, they could be eliminated from the tournament.

Bryan Robson, who required a pain-killing injection in the toe before the match, complained of a sore heel during the interval and was withdrawn shortly after the hour. "The original injury will clear up," Bobby Robson said yesterday, "but it is too early to say how his heel will be."

"He's got such a burning ambition to do well. He's got so much to give and he can't give it. He couldn't get forward as much as we wanted him to and, after what has happened to him in the World Cup, my heart bleeds for him."

England's manager said that his captain would not be risked against the Egyptians. "He will not play if he needs to have another injection and I'll have to consider whether to leave him out to be sure of having him back for the next match, which will be tougher."

Even if it is enforced, such a policy would also represent a gamble. Platt, the substitute on Saturday, or McMahon would be brought in. Although they would be adequate, neither can be expected fully to assume Bryan Robson's role as the leader and most influential individual of the side.

Gascoigne and Parker, the other casualties, should both be available for selection. Gascoigne, the victim of seven of the 18 fouls committed by the Dutch, has a swollen knee, and Parker a sprained wrist. They and Bryan Robson were ruled out of yesterday's golf tournament staged on the course next to the squad's hotel.

Billardo had already ruled out the Real Madrid defender, Oscar Ruggeri, with a groin injury, but Pedro Monzon, who played in the 2-0 win against the Soviet Union last Wednesday, has recovered from the knee injury that forced his substitution in the second half.

● BARI: Cameroon, already sure of their place in the next round, aim to finish their group B with a flourish against the Soviet Union tonight (AFP reports).

If they beat the Soviets, Cameroon would play in Naples and their possible opponents are Austria, Scotland, Costa Rica or Sweden. The runners-up spot would take them to Genoa to play the second team in group F, England's group.

Raul Madero, the team physician, said, "It looks like he took a mis-step, but I don't think it's anything serious."

Maradona, aged 29, felt pain when he stopped suddenly during a practice game between the first-choice team and the reserve players. He boarded the team bus without elaborating further.

"It's too early to diagnose what happened to Diego," Carlos Bilardo, the Argentina

## Faldo makes a good start on his final push

From MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, CHICAGO

BILLY Ray Brown, without a win in his career, and Mike Donald, who has won only once, might have started the final round of the ninetieth United States Open here at the Medinah Country Club yesterday sharing the lead but neither could claim to be centre-stage.

The American nation surged in their thousands around this examining, tree-lined course eager that one of the demi-gods of the game should emerge triumphant.

Brown and Donald deserved to be at the top of the leader board at seven under par following 54 holes in which both players made non-sense of the record book.

Yet the attention remained focused on players such as Curtis Strange, Nick Faldo, Larry Nelson, Fuzzy Zoeller, Greg Norman, Hale Irwin and, of course, the legendary Jack Nicklaus.

If Nicklaus could win at the age of 50, and a three-foot putt for a birdie at the 1st provided cause for his supporters to celebrate, that would be perfect for a nation still smarting from their failure to win back the Ryder Cup and, for three successive years, the Masters going to Britain.

Faldo, of course, has become the European golfer that they most respect and as he holed from 11 feet for a birdie at the 1st, thoughts of his remaining on course to complete the Grand Slam remained alive. He holed from further away for another birdie at the 5th.

Jose-Maria Olazabal started out two strokes behind the leaders, although as Donald holed from ten feet at the 1st for a birdie to move to eight under par, so Olazabal dropped a stroke at the 4th to fall back to four under par.

The course has never been anything other than soft, and more rain overnight ensured that conditions would be much the same, although a freshening breeze made club selection difficult.

As a general rule, a major championship is reckoned to be decided on the last nine holes. The first 63 holes are seen as a time to jockey for position. Yet, as this championship moved towards its conclusion, those in contention remained aware that, in essence, it had started at the 17th on Saturday.

There Scott Simpson took

six when in the lead. "It borders on being unfair," he said. There Ian Woosnam took six on Friday and five on Saturday. "It's a terrible hole," Woosnam said. And there on Saturday Faldo and Strange each made a two. Faldo moved on to make a birdie with a five-iron to eight inches at the 18th. Strange made a par and Simpson and Woosnam each took five.

The importance of remaining composed has rarely been better illustrated than by the performances of Faldo and Strange. By his own admission, Faldo failed to hit the ball with conviction in each of the first three rounds. Strange might have missed the half-way cut on Friday.

Yet as Brown and Donald looked over their shoulders at 31 players separated by only five strokes they feared no players more than Faldo and Strange. Faldo had won his Open Championship in 1987 after starting out one behind in the final round at Muirfield; he had won his Masters in 1989 and 1990 from five and three strokes behind respectively.

Strange, like Faldo, is a dogged competitor. In the third round he hit every fairway and every green. He was in control of his emotions as the possibility of becoming the first man in 85 years to win three US Open titles in succession grew closer. The only thing he was not in control of on Saturday was his putter.

Earlier in the week Norman had stated that this championship, more than any other, would be won on the greens. He was also out early enough to apply the pressure, which is exactly what he succeeded in doing by following a flawless outward half of 33 with a birdie at the 10th.

They key for the likes of Norman was to post a low score, although neither Severiano Ballesteros nor Woosnam looked comfortable as they played the outward half in 39 and 35 respectively. Ronan Rafferty had a poor finish with a final round of 78 for a total of 296. "I didn't play well," Rafferty said. "I sprayed the ball all over the place and I three-putted both the 12th and 13th holes. Overall I feel a sense of achievement as I did make the halfway cut, which was my aim, but I am disappointed with the last round."

## SCORES FROM MEDINAH

Full third round scores

(US dollars stated)

209: B R Brown, 69, 71, 69; M

Donald, 67, 70, 72;

210: L Nelson, 74, 67, 69; T

Simpson, 68, 69, 75; J Shuman, 66,

70, 74; M Brooks, 68, 70, 72;

211: C Strange, 73, 70, 68; F Zoeller,

73, 70, 68; M Reid, 70, 73, 68; C

Ferry (Aus), 72, 71, 68; L Mize, 72,

70, 68; J-M Olazabal (Sp), 73, 69,

212: S Hoch, 70, 73, 69; T

Sieckmann, 70, 74, 68; N Faldo

(GB), 72, 72, 68; E Schuz, 73, 70,

69; S Ciser, 70, 71, 71; J Galsberger,

71, 69, 72; S Simpson, 66, 73, 73;

213: J Nicklaus, 71, 74, 68; J Inman,

71, 70; P Azinger, 72, 72, 68; M

Hulbert, 76, 66, 71; S Ballesteros

(Sp), 73, 69, 71; C Sherriff, 71, 70,

73; J Huston, 68, 72, 73; H Irwin, 69,

70, 74;

214: G Norman (Aus), 70, 75, 69; D

Burnetts, 73, 71, 70; I Wadkins, 72,

72, 70; I Woosnam (GB), 70, 70, 74;

215: R Wadkins, 71, 73, 71; S Pate,

75, 68, 72; C Beck, 71, 73; G

Morgan, 70, 72, 73; J Bennepe, 72,

70, 73; G Twigg, 72, 70, 73; R

Gilder, 71, 70, 74; R Tway, 68, 72,

216: A North, 74, 71, 71; P

McDonald (Ireland), 74, 71, 71; R

Thompson, 71, 73, 72; D Frost (GB),

72, 72, 72; D Duval (Australia), 72,

72, 72; W Tutun, 74, 70, 72; W

Glasson, 71, 73, 72; I Aoki (Japan),

73, 68, 74;

217: R Lahr, 71, 74, 72; S Ellington

(Aus), 73, 71, 73; C Pavic, 74, 70, 73;

S Jones, 67, 76, 74; R Stewart

(Can), 70, 74, 73; K Triplett, 72, 70,

73;

218: R Gomez, 72, 73, 73; R Rafferty

(GB), 75, 70, 73; M McCumber, 70,

68, 74; B McCullister, 71, 72, 75; S

Verplanken, 72, 69, 77;

219: T Kite, 70, 70, 74; T Byrum, 70,

75, 74; D Graham (Aus), 72, 73, 74;

W Heintzelman, 70, 75, 74; M Ozaki

(Japan), 73, 72, 74;

220: D Berry (Can), 74, 71, 75; B

Faxon, 70, 74, 75;

221: H Twitty, 73, 72, 77;

222: R Wylie, 70, 75, 81; M Smith,

72, 72, 82;

223: R Wylie, 70, 75, 81; M Smith,

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258: R Wylie, 70, 75, 81; M Smith,

72, 72, 82;

259: R Wylie, 70, 75, 81; M Smith,